The Itliming Immal,

No. 1849.—Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE

MR JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)

Rosien of mining shares DiffFEULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may
problem by negociation, through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also, parties requiring
DIFICE here is act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDON MENT, of doubtful mining
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case may profishly avail of Mr. Chort's long experience on the market in all classics (coalt or feeding).

Coalt or feeding to the coalt of the coal

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE BAR FOR SALE at neit prices: -5 Basset and Grylls; 50 Bedol-Aur,
Ib.66; 10 Cara Camborne, 23c.; 20 Calstock Consols, 5s. 6d.; 20 East,
Caral; 30 East Russell; 50 East Jane, 15s.; 30 East Caradon; 10 Frank Mills; 20
Great North Laxy, 40s.; 20 Great Devon and Bedford (an offer wanted); 20 Lady
bria, 18s. 6d.; 20 Mandillin, 24; 30 North Treakerly 57s. 6d.; 6 North Basset,
Ids; 80 North Devon; 50 New Wheal Martha, 24s.; 50 North Jane, 5s.; 50 North
Jane, 5s.; 61 Pollard; 6 Rosewarne Consols, 25s.; 10 South Lovell, 42\frac{1}{2}; 50 New
That Lovell, 72s.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has proceed to the following SHARES, at nettprices:

Bottle Hill
1016fed Amai., 2304, 30 Great Not. 2326, 20 80. Condurrow, £314.

Bottle Hill
1016fed Amai., £304, 30 Great South Chiverton.
10 Garts Richen, £314, 40 Great No. Downs. £314. R. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has

FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:

6 Botel. Art. 12a. 6d.
5 Great Vor. £32½.
90 80. Condurrow, £3½.
90 80. Condurrow, £3½.
10 South Blill
10064 Sinken, £90½.
15 Great South Chiverton.
10 South Branch.
10 South Branch.
15 Marke Valley, £5½.
16 Indiverton Moor, £3½.
16 Marke Valley, £5½.
16 Marke Valley, £5½.
18 Manufill.
18 Manufill.
19 North Robert, 10a. 6d.
25 Whael Crabor, 40a. 9d.
26 Whael Crabor, 40a. 9d.
27 Whael Pollard, 1as.
28 Whael Pollard, 1as.
29 Whael Pollard, 1as.
20 Whael Crabor, 40a.
21 Whael Crabor, 40a.
21 Whael Crabor, 40a.
22 Whael C

ELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER is misers of Audia, Sharks, AND Finance Reffisters, any patient monthly. Subscription, 5: annually. The Minno Journal says;—
**It. WHIME LEELEN, of the Royal Exchange, has just issued his Stock, Share, and itses Esgister, which is to be continued monthly; and, if we may form a judgment (the film numbers from the present, we can speak of it as a very useful addition to issuesizy and commercial periodicals of the day. It is fail of all sorts of information its not be spreciated by investors, seems to be carefully done, and is well written, savere, specially in its review of the month, and its Talk about Mines and Mining." Is move to numerous correspondents, it is stated that No. 2 will be published on is 16 of May.—11, Royal Exchange, E.C.

R. JAMES WALTON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 9, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BRISTOL.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Is BUYER of SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES for cash:

But Grenville, South Grenville, Pendeen.

| Mailer | Wheal Crebor. | MR WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BEBIOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, free of commission, the FOILOWING SHARES:—
| Mais-Ar. | 10 Morth Shepherds, £6½ | 40 Morth Dolcouth, 13s. | 40 Morth Morth, 13s. | 60 Morth Miller, £7½ | 50 Morth Jane, 17s. | 61 Morth, 13s. | 61 Morth, 1

AST WHEAL LOVELL.—These shares continue scarce for immalies delivery. HOLDERS OF SHARES can now make enormous profits grade shares for each down, and buying back again for (any) six months bence, the shares as BUYER or SELLER at close market prices), will give have form any part of 100 shares, provided the shares are delivered at once at the will now sell a similar number for delivery at six months bence at the will now sell a similar number for delivery at six months bence at

17¼18¼... 734 8¼... 6 6¼... 735 27... 6 6¼... 7 7¼... 18¼ 6¾... 7 8

Benkers: Imperial Bank, and London and County.

It GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE MUDDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at nett and the second second

Last WHEAL LOVELL.—Mr. PETER WATSON attended the meeting of shareholders on the 'th April. The mine has been officially inspected (for the shareholders) by three of the most respectable, intelligent, and trustworthy tin mine captains in the county of Cornwall, as well as two others, who, being all unbiassed in their judgment, have valued the north lode in the shaft for its length at £164 to £150 per fm. On this reliance can be placed. Good courses of tin will shortly be operated upon, both on this (north lode) and the south lode, which latter, in sinking the shaft, has been valued at £30 to £30 to £30 per fm. The Turnpike shaft will shortly be commerced (by a line of fast-rods) and operated on the lode, which has been valued at £30 to £25 per fm., and at a very easy cost for driving.

One of the recent inspector, on whose judgment reliance can be placed, assured me a few days ago, whilst I was at Heiston, "If ever East Wheal Lovell shares were worth £22 each they are now, and more." Another lospector, who is thoroughly acquasited with East Lovell, also assured me "that great profits can be made at a little cost." I, therefore, strongly recommend an immediate purchase of shares at present low pyiese. 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of SHARES at fair market prices in the FOLLOWING MINES:

Great Wheal Vor. Wheal Grylls. Clifford Amalgamated.
East Wheal Lovell. East Wheal Grylls. Wheal Margaret.
Lady Bertha. Great Wheal Grylls. Devon Great Consols.
Illogan Consols.
East Caradon. East Cara Brea.

East Caradon.
Shareholders desirons of selling in any of the above, will please state the lowest netteath price. -79, 01d Broad-street, London, E.C.

TOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Twanty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)
Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank

Every information can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, as to purchases and sales of Mine, Railway, Bank, and other Shares and Stoks, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Perra Warson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders envised to him, which at all times are carried out with panetuality.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwall. Annual subsyrition, 2t la.; single copy, 6d. 79, 0id Broad-street, London, E.C.

principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwail. Annual sussemption, £1 is.; single copy, £6.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

M. R. H. E.R. R. O.N. has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

1 Basset, £102½.

10 Great Laxey, £17½.

50 British State.

3 Clifford Amal., £30.

10 Chiverton.

30 Cresier Valley and Port Madoc, 10s.

2 Cwm Erfin, £39.

20 Cara Camborne, 30s.

5 Cock's Kitchen, £11.

50 Cresier & Allenand.

2 Cara Brea, £47½.

50 Cresier & Madoc, 10s.

5 Crabe.

5 Clijah and Went., 15s.

5 Crabe.

5 Clijah and Went., 15s.

1 East Basset, £17.

20 El Chico.

5 East Cara Bres, £6%.

10 East Russell, £4%.

50 East Cardon, £14.

25 East Grenville, £3%.

26 East Carsdon, £14.

27 East Buller, £3½.

30 East Abraham (an offer 20 Now W. H. Martha, 26s.

wanted).

10 East Snaefell, £3.

20 Great No. Vor, £31½.

50 Fornibon and Bolivis.

20 Great No. Vor, £31½.

20 Great Moelwyn, £3½.

20 Great Corn Bres, £6 %.

50 North Melal.

20 Wheal Foliard, £3.

20 Wheal Greylis, 15.

4 West Seion, £180.

20 Wheal Greylis, 15.

5 West Condurrow, £3 16.

5 West Condurrow, £3

wanted. 1 W. Chiverton. 50 Yudanamutana.
Adis a BUYER of 100 illogan, 20 Great North Laxey, 30 East Wheal Grylls, 20
East Carn Breas, 50 Hingaton Down, 3 East Basset, 50 Great Grylls, 10 Wentworth, and
50 North Treskerby shares, at market prices.
There are several dividend and progressive mines that are now selling at very depressed
prices, the shares in which must shortly considerably advance. Mr. HERRON will be
happy to forward a carefully-selected list to parties whaing to invest.
Mr. HERRON can strongly recommend, as an unusually-safe investment, a certain railway and two joint-stock banks, and will forward particulars upon application.

3. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, April 25, 1865.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINE.—FULL PARTICULARS of CREAT NORTH LAXEY MINE.—FULL PARTICULARS of this IMPORTANT MINE can be OBTAINED from Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON. The set of this mine adjoins that of the Great Laxey Mine, the manager of which states that, in his opinion, nearly all their immense returns for the past I2 months have come from Great North Laxey lock. At Great North Laxey there is a productive lode in the shaft, and in the 60 south (the former lately valued at 2 tons of lead ore), and a most important improvement has just been reported in a winese recently begun below the 50, the lode being worth ½ a ton of lead per fm., and is likely to be still better. The mine generally improves considerably in depth, and in about a fortnight levels will be commenced at 70 fathoms, probably in a good course of orc. There has been already spent on the mines and plant about £16,000, and the company has a credit balance of about £4500, besides £5250 not called up, making a total of £10,750 available for future expenditure, irrespective of the proceeds from returns of orc. It is probable that with the present balance valuable discoveries will be made. Great Laxey is in 12,500 shares, and can now be bought at a low price, while the mine is very cheaply worked, under the management of Captain Rows, of Great Laxey. Mr. Muncanson has a limited number of shares for sale. on has a limited number of shares for sale.

Rowe, of Great Laxey. Mr. MUNCHISON has a limited number of shares for sale. S. Austinfriars, London, April 29, 1885.

M. R. HENRY BULLEN, MINE SHAREDEALER, has REMOVED from 1, Pinner's-court, to 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2. CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
The following mines dealt in at fair market prices nett:—South Darren, East Lovell, North Chiverton, Great North Laxay, Clifford, Frank Mills, and Great Laxay. These shares are all deserving of especial attention, as from their present price there is not much chance of any decline, but the tendency is decidedly upwards.

April 23, 1865, Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

April 28, 1865, Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. Powell begs to inform his friends and the public that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS, as BUTER or SELLER of SHARES in Mines, at close nett prices, either for each or the fortnightly settlement.

Mr. Powell continues to recommend the Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining Company's shares for investment. The immense gold-yielding resources of these mines are being rapidly developed under the superintendence of Capt. W. Goyen (inte of the St. John del Rey Company's Mines), whose abilities as a practical gold miner are indisputable. The directors (who hold about one-quarter of the shares) are gentlemen of high standing, and the shares generally are well held.

Mr. Powell is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, and is prepared to make a close price to parties having business in them, either for cash or the fortnightly sessionment, April 28, 1865,

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lans.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE of SHARES, BY PUBLIC

MA AUCTION, will TAKE PLACE, on THURSDAY, May 18, 1869, at Garraway's, Change-aliey, Cornhill, at Two o'clock precisely.

Mr. Thomas requests that parties desirons of putting up shares at this sale will let him have their instructions not later than Thursday, May 11, in order that they may be advertised.—6. Naw Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL 23

MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, tree of commission:—

100 British Slate, par.
10 Billins (offer wanted).
15 Great Laxey, £174.
50 Cefa Clicen, 10s. 3d.
6 Ferst No. Laxey, £3.
50 Carn Camborns, £134.
10 Dale, 7s.
100 East Carn Brea, £774.
20 East Carn Brea, £774.
20 East Carl Brea, £774.
20 East Carl Brea, £714.
20 East Lovell, £114.
20 East Laxeell, £24.
21 North Jane, 11s.
20 Fortino and Bolivia
20 Fortino

W I L L I A M S E W A R D, 75 L L I A M W A R 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

E S S R S. W A R D A N D J A C K M A N,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND
MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

M. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LAKEY DISTRICT, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Months)

Exchange).

A selected list forwarded of a few mines, which are worth immediate attention.

A current daily price list of market transactions issued, and may be had on application.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1 per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 12, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., is in a position to give sound advice as to the sale or purchase of mining shares, the present being one of the most favourable opportunities for speculation or investment to result in large profits. List free on application.

*** SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great North Laxey.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

J. Hume's "Circular" for April now ready; 5a, per annum; 6d. per copy.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

J O S E P H J. R E Y N O L D S, Jun.,
Mr. Reynolds recommends for immediate purchase shares in Roskesrnoweth and East
Ellen Mines, being confident that a rise in price equal to cent. per cent. will soon take
place. Shares can now be obtained at about £1 per share in each mine.

S HARES WANTED in the FOLLOWING MINES.

State number St. Ives Consols. Providence. East Grambler. Levant. Ding Dong. H. B. RYE. Providence. New Rosews Rosewarne United. Great Work Kitty (Lelant). West Carado 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD

LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bedford Uaited, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Beller, £32.

Chiverton, £3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Chirdrod, £31.

East Lavell, £12.

Great Busy, £3.

Great So. Toigus, 373. 6d.

Great Wheal Vor, £32\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

East Grenville, £3 16s.

East Caradon, £14.

East Caradon, £14.

East Caradon, £14.

Lady Bertha, 118.

Great Busy, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Wheal Edward, £08.

Wheal Upy, £4.

Great Busy, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Great So. Toigus, 373. 6d.

Great Wheal Vor, £32\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Wheal Seton, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Wheal Upy, £4.

Great Busy, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Great So. Toigus, 373. 6d.

North Robert, 15s. (5s. Conductron, £34\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Worth Sobert, 15s. (5s. Conductron, £34\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Whethe Caradon, £3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Wheal Seton, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Wheal Upy, £4.

Great South Chiverton. West Caradon. Money advanced on mining shares at a reasonable rate. Bankers: Bank of London. April 28, 1865.

H ENRY GOULDS SHARP,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange),
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

M. R. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy
M. R. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy
West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols,
Great Wheal Yor, Wentworth Consols, and slithney Wheal Metal for investment. These
shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the Mining Journal
by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid
holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system
has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, Weat Chiverton, and Chiverton
shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence
to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

W I L L J A M B A R T L E T T,

No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

(Member of the Mining Exchange).

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Lovell, East Caradon, Great Laxey, Great North
Laxey, Great South Chiverton, Garidina, Great Wheal Vor, East Providence, Nanglies,
Higgan, Trelawny, North Treakerby, South Crofty, South Lovell, &c.

W. Bartley having direct communication with the most experienced captains in
Cornwall, is in a position to give disinterested advice as to the best paying investments.
Cheques sent by post should be made payable to my order, and crossed "Alliance Bank."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

STREET, where he will continue to transact business in Mine, Bank, Railway, and other stocks. He is prepared with valuable information concerning the following mines, and is ready to deal in the shares:

East Wheal Lovell.

Great North Laxey,
Wheal Grylis.

East Wheal Vor.

April 28, 1865.

East Carn Brea.

North Treskerby.
Wheal Grylis.

East Carn Brea.

El Chico.

M. R. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all good sound English and Foreign Mines.
W. TRECKLAS has much pleasure in cailing the attention of his friends who, upon his recommendation, bought North Shepherds shares to the greatly improved prospects of the mine, which bids fair to open up some very valuable discoveries in a very short time. W. TRECKLAS is now a BUYER of shares at 28.

Miner shaft, yards wester ore greef or doubl (all tithe li's some mearly point yard shaft, stated to 24

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Original Gorrespondence.

THE ABERAMAN IBONWORKS COMPANY.

SIR,—A circular having been issued by the directors of this company to propitiate the shareholders, I subjoin my reply, for the benefit of those whose fears may not have been so excited, or who may (from not knowing the real facts) be more easily cajoled.

G. E. OUTRAM.

whose fears may not have been so excited, or who may (from hos aboveing the roal facts) be more easily cajoled.

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G. Gent

THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

SIR,—I entirely disclaim all desire to underate the Mwndy Mine; on the contrary, I ontertain the highest opinion of it; the proof of which is, that if my section, published in the Journal of April 15, be the true one, it would make the property, at least, double the value it would be were Mr. Maxwell's notion of a nearly vertical vein the correct one. Mr. Maxwell's notion of a nearly vertical vein the correct one. Mr. Maxwell's notion of a nearly vertical vein the correct one. Mr. Maxwell's notion of a nearly vertical vein the correct one. Mr. Maxwell does not enter upon the geological question, and, therefore, I have but little to reply. I may remark, however, that the ironstone nodules found in the shale being "decomposed hematite," as stated in his letter of last week, renders it still more certain that the shale does not belong to the coal measures—I am not aware that the officials of the Mwyndy Mine ever stated that it did, but others have, and drew very false inferences in consequence, and this I wished to correct. If Mr. Maxwell will again carefully examine this shale, he will find pyrites minutely disseminated throughout, but it is of little consequence. As respects the true dip of the ore, the inclination of the drifts driven in it will not give it accurately, by reason of its great thickness, and the irregularity of the floor on which it reposes, for it must be remembered that it does not rest on the smooth surface of the carboniferous limestone, the millstone git does that, but on the uneven upturned edges. However, admitting that the ore does dip rather quick at the immediate crop (and Mr. Maxwell's section does not extend further), it does not follow but that it soon flattens, and rises again to the north. That it does so I feel confident—indeed, the inclination of the beds in Cae Sais Pit, as intimated in my last, goes far to prove it. A perfectly analogous bed of hematite occurs close by at Llanharry, overlying the coal measures, as may be seen in the Government sect

UTILISATION OF WIRE-ROPE CONDUCTORS.

UTILISATION OF WIRE-ROPE CONDUCTORS.

S1R,—It is well known that wire-rope conductors, being hung from the framing at the top of the shalt, without any support below, are iil calculated to withstand the shock of the falling cage, when the safety apparatus clutches them. The plan which I propose, and to which I invite the criticism of your readers, appears to me calculated to reduce the shock, so as to bring it sufficiently within the limits of strength of the conductors, and to save the cage and its occupants from the effects of a sudden stoppage, to which they are exposed in every safety system hitherto proposed. By this plan, each wire-rope conductor, when it reaches the top of the shaft, passes over a large non-revolving pulley, or dead-eye, as it is called by sailors, and descends by a side or corner of the pit, where it will be out of the way, to the bottom, where it passes under a corresponding pulley, and rises to join the other end of the wire-rope conductor, to which it is spiiced. These conductors, then, are endless wire-ropes, which, when

and rises to join the conductors, then, are endless wire-ropes, which, when clutched by the safety apparatus of the falling cage, will descend with it, until they are all brought to rest, by the friction of the ropes, in sliding along the immovable pulleys.

If the chaft is double, the wire-rope conductors, after passing over the

It the chart is double, the wire-rope conductors, after passing over the pulley at top, instead of going down by the side or corner of the same shaft, will descend the adjacent shaft, to act the part of conductors in it, and after reaching the bottom, will pass under the corresponding pulleys, and rise up to meet the other ends of the respective ropes, and be spliced to them, as in the former case. In this case, if either of the windingto them, as in the former case. In this case, if either of the winding-ropes break, the falling cage clutches its conductors, and is brought to rest by the friction, as before steed. But if both winding ropes let their cages fall at the same time, it a first sight strikes one that the two cages, by clutching the opposite sides of the endless wire-rope conductors, will tend, by their momenta, to tear them asunder. Such is not the case, however, for as one cage, at the moment of breakage or loosening of the winding-ropes is descending while the other is ascending, the descending cage clutching at its conductors, will continue its descent, hauling the conductors along with it, while the ascending cage, clutching at the opposite conductors, which are now on the rise, will continue its ascent. Thus the two cages will act in the most harmonious manner, and be brought to rest by friction, gradually, and without shock.

Edinburgh*, April 25.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

Sir.,—I was glad to see that Mr. G. F. Ansell so readily refuted the charge that his discovery was identical with that of Mr. Elie de Beaumont, in 1857; and, as I assume that you intend to afford him the opportunity of demonstrating that there is no similarity between the two inventions, I trust he will show that a barometer will not indicate the variation in the foulness of a colliery as well as the dialytic process suggested by him. Referring to the Journal of Jan. 24, 1857, I find that it is stated that Mr. Elie de Beaumont's Audible or Danger Signalising Barometer would give notice of the presence of fire-damp and indicate its precise locality. For this purpose it would be only necessary to employ a weighing barometer, the pointer of which was composed of some suitable conducting material, but insulated from the rest of the instrument. The pointer should be in communication with one of the poles of an electric battery. The dial over but insulated from the rest of the instrument. The pointer should be in communication with one of the poles of an electric battery. The dial over the face of which the pointer would have to travel should be composed of glass, or other suitable non-conducting material, with metallic points inserted at those gradations which indicate dangerous variations of atmospheric pressure. These points would have to be placed in communication with the other pole of the battery. The reader will readily see by this arrangement that when the pressure of the atmosphere shows the presence with the other pole of the battery. The reader will readily see by this arrangement that when the pressure of the atmosphere shows the presence of danger from the accumulation of carburetted hydrogen gas, the pointer will come in contact with the metallic danger point in the face of the dial, and so complete the electric circuit, which would have the effect, by the intervention of the ordinary or well-known apparatus, of sounding an alarum. The arrangements were capable of variation, so that the breaking of the circuit would give the alarm. It was suggested that a barometer should be placed in every mine gallery, with an alarum to warn the miners who might be there, and that it should also be in communication with an alarum and corresponding dial indicator at the month of the pit, so that the overlooker might at all times know the state of the atmosphere in every part of the mine, and be duly warned of the first approach of danger.

Now, I am not myself a very close student of science, but it seems to

me that Elie de Beaumont considered that an accumulation of carburetted hydrogen was equivalent to a variation of the atmospheric pressure, and would produce a similar effect upon the barometer; and if this be so, I should certainly suppose that the variation would be shown far more rapidly by the mercury than by osmose force. Of course I may be mistaken, but these are points to which Mr. Ansell should give explanations in order that others may not form the same erroneous opinion as I have. The coalowners would be but too ready to adopt any really practical indicator for fire-damp; and if Mr. Ansell's apparatus will act as rapidly as he states, I think its adoption will be general, at least in this district, where the damp is very plentiful.—Barnsley, April 25.

J. A. D.

LORD KINNAIRD'S METAL MINES BILL.

LORD KINNAIRD'S METAL MINES BILL.

Sir,—Some writers in the Journal have blamed Mr. Kendall and Mr. Davey for their supposed connection with this bill, and have only partially excused Mr. Holland for his assumed share in it. Perhaps someone has already reminded your readers, though I have not noticed it, that when Lord Kinnaird introduced the bill he distinctly explained that none of his late colleagues, the other members of the Mines Commission, or the Government, had been consulted about the bill. With perfect fairness, he took the whole responsibility upon himself. It is his bill, and not that of the Commissioners or of the Government, and it requires, I think, very little power of prophecy to foretell that neither that bill, nor one at all like it, will ever become law. That a Metal Mines Inspection Bill may pass is likely enough; but, if ide, it will be a very different one from that, and the wisest course will be to forget that unfortunate and premature attempt at legislation with all convenient speed, and try to frame a measure which will protect the health and lives of miners from avoidable risk, without attempting the Utopian task of making mining as agreeable or as healthy an employment as gardening, never forgetting that what injures mining must injure miners, and that it will be a very sorry way of saving men's lives to destroy their means of livelihood by ruining their employers. A wise reformer will guard carefully the interests of both. Both must be benefitted, or neither can be. benefitted, or neither can be.

THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.

THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.

Sir.,—Your correspondent, "M. D.," seems to entertain the opinion, that by having the metalliferous mines put under Government supervision it would be the means of making most of the now progressive mines become dividend-paying at once. He says he is a mine proprietor, and that his large ore-producing mines in the two counties are as well managed as can be desired; whilst the non-realisation of profits in his progressive mines may be attributed to the carelessness or incompetency of the agents, by shamefully allowing the mineral water to be wasted, and by throwing the low-produce ore on the attle heaps, and by drawing with kibbles instead of skips, &c. It is all very fine for anyone who holds a share in a mine to set up as an authority, and prate about shameful waste; the greatest drawback, however, in a large number of our progressive mine is, that there is no mineral in the water to waste; and as to throwing the ore on the attle heaps, it is absurd, simply because there is little or none to throw, low-

no mineral in the water to waste; and as to throwing the ore on the attle heaps, it is absurd, simply because there is little or none to throw, low-produce or otherwise. If there is any truth at all in the remarks of "M. D." respecting waste, it would be more likely to apply to his large ore-producing concerns, and which he says are managed to perfection.

There is nothing ensures respect like success: it is a prevalent notion, that because a mine agent happens to be in a losing mine he does not understand his business; but that is a great mistake. If those gentlemen who have the control of the large ore-producing mines have arrived at the very acme of perfection, why not let them take the whole of the progressive mines under their supervision, and thereby prevent any interference who have the control of the large ore-producing mines have arrived at the very acme of perfection, why not let them take the whole of the progressive mines under their supervision, and thereby prevent any interference on the part of Government in the matter? I have visited a large number of mines in the two counties, and although "M. D.," when speaking of progressive mines—query, whether they are really progressive—I can say, on the whole, these are as well arranged as the dividend ones. I have, I admit, at times seen places where the ventilation has been equally defective in both. I may, however, tell "M. D.," that the Metalliferous Mines Bill does not treat on the waste of mineral water—the low-priced ore, or how it shall be raised, by skip or otherwise. I leave him to agitate his grievance on this score at the periodical meetings of the shareholders, when, doubtless, a remedy would be proposed. With all due respect to the gentlemen named in his letter, let him ask, can they, as conscientious men, say that, in accordance with the first General Rule, an adequate amount of ventilation does at all times exist, or is produced, in every mine under their control, so that the air therein is pure and harmless?

Again, by Rule 2, "The Board may require the owner of any or every particular mine to provide mechanical means for lowering or raising the miners, and it shall not be lawful to work that particular mine referred to in any other manner or very, except during such time as from unavoidable accident any such mechanical means provided for the purpose is out of repair." The ladders must also be fixed at a certain angle and lengths, with the necessary "stemples," sollars, rests, &c., as ordered by Government, so as to provide means of ascent while the machinery is out of repair." I do not see how "M. D." can expect his progressive mines to soon become dividend ones under this bill, unless he has much greater faith in the superior judgment and abilities of Government Inspectors than I have.

become dividend ones under this bill, unless he has much greater faith in the superior judgment and abilities of Government Inspectors than I have. With regard to the arbitrators, I do not find fault in these being appointed by the Board, but because they must not be interested in any mine. Were such gentlemen to act as umpires as "M.D." mentions, there would be no cause for complaint, or even if working miners were appointed, for there are many working men fully competent to give a decision in all mining disputes, and who I believe would do so honestly. "M.D." admits the bill requires some verbal amendments; I think so too, the mords are what I object to. I do not care whether it is drawn up on parchment or pasteboard. or pasteboard.

or pasteboard.

Your correspondent assumes too much when he says the opposers of the bill are in the habit of sending their workmen into foul and pois mous air, and are not practical enough to keep them fresh. I have no desire to argue this point, but would say—"Come and see," I have had the control of mines for a dozen years, and have had to drain some extensive abandoned mines for a dozen years, and have had to drain some extensive abandoned mines; and although I believe a large majority of accidents that happen mines; and although I believe a large majority of accidents that happen to miners is entirely through their own carelessness, I can say that not one fatal accident, or even a broken bone, has happened to a man under me yet. "M. D." is evidently an angler, and says salmon and other good fish have been reduced one-half since legislation on the subject. Was not legislation on this subject attempted to be carried a little too far a short time ago? I believe a bill was introduced, termed the Mines Polution Bill, which, if carried, would shut up mines by the dozen. I could, if I like give reasy instruces to bear out my extensive respecting the antinarby. Bill, which, if carried, would shut up mines by the dozen. I could, if I like, give many instances to bear out my statement respecting the antipathy shown against mines and miners, but I refrain from doing so at present; I, however, do not wish to see fish unnecessarily destroyed, and would preserve them as far as practicable, provided it could be done without injury to mining; but I do think the mines (in Cornwall at least) are of far greater importance than salmon, for even if the price is reduced one-half, it is still much too high for the people, and may be looked upon as a luxury for the wealthy. I should be very sorry to see the old motto destroyed—"Tin, Fish, and Copper;" nor do I think it is likely to be so, notwithstanding all the fuss about the Salmon Fisheries.

The Cornish mines, I flud, yielded in 1863 tin and copper to the value of 1,537,1204., giving employment, directly and indirectly, to 100,000 per-

The Cornish mines, I find, yielded in 1863 in and copper to the value of 1,587,123L, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to 100,000 persons, or one-fourth of the entire population. And as to fish, I find from a newspaper paragraph before me that now, at the very commencement of the Cornish mackerel fishery alone, 900 tons of these fish have been sent over the Cornwall Railway, to supply London and the other great markets, in the space of four weeks: and that 1500L worth has been sent to France in one week. Talk about the salmon fisheries, here is what I call good fish, and in abundance. It would be interesting to know the number of tons of salmon caught in the same period in Cornwall. With all the legislation on the subject, I doubt if 900 tons will be taken during the next 900 years. I find, however, from the fourth annual report on the Salmon Fisheries of Devon and Cornwall, before me, the Inspector complains of the *voluntary* subscriptions for the preservation of the fish falling off. It appears these fisheries are not self-supporting, yet the report goes on to state of an investigation lately held at Bodmin, and how port goes on to state of an investigation lately held at Bodmin, and how that parties had taken fish from the River Camel during spawning time; and although such fish would not do for the London stalls, they were to the miners of the Duchy quite a treat, who are not inconvenienced with debilitated stomachs. Now, it is well known Bodmin is not a mining town, and I believe none of the offending parties were miners; then why saddle miners with the blame? At all events, their digestive organs are pronounced as good; they would, therefore, not be likely to require any of the Celebrated Cornish sance to promote digestion. With respect to the polution of rivers by the mines, another Inspector thinks the law requires some amendment, and says the destruction of property (salmon) in

Sin,—In last week's Journal "M. D." gives a general amount above bill, subject, however, to some ver ball alterations (probably also do so, only I prefer the alterations to be made first), and should not get a shilling less dividend if the bill passed as it can happ not; but if he hold his shares he will most assuredly have an lings extra to pay in the shape of calls. Will "M. D." kiedly possible to the shape of calls. haps not; but if he hold his shares he will most assuredly have me lings extra to pay in the shape of calls. Will "M. D." kindly pain single clause where such gentlemen as he names will be allowed to their mines as they think proper? It is the utter exclusion of me from having anything to say in case of dispute against which is the amount of ventilation required, the practicability and erecting various machinery, the necessary timbering and facing neath, and the framing of the special rules, &c., were to be kelling to the such competent and practical authorities as "M. D." (Orwall), and many other such as are to be found in this county (Conwall) objectionable classes of the bill would be to a great extent metric. and many other such as are to be found in this county (Conwall), and objectionable clases of the bill would be to a great extent seutralise; a when the very reverse of this is the case, I cannot help thinking "Min has taken a "leap entirely in the dark." As I do not feel disposed descend to personalities in any shape, "M. D." will excuse me in me swering his question, especially as it neither affects any clause in the latest meaning in the same the following as the same than the same tha nor anything I have advanced; but if he will answer the following to tion, it will effect a double purpose, in either affirming or desying who position, and at the same time answering his own question. It has single extensive mine with which he is connected wherein every put it is so well wentilated that the air therein is at all times pure and in It is so well ventilated that the air therein is at all times pure and less? which the bill expressly states shall be the case in every min, a matter whether managed by "M. D.'s" or other person's possess. Again, as "M. D." assets the "special rules are to be settled by a workers themselves," he certainly ought to have quoted the clause, which give such power before he stigmatises another perm is clauses, which give such power before he stigmatises another penn, wholds a very different opinion, as an ignoramus. By so doing, he will event proving himself such, and I hope he will condessend to dothin week's Journal, and discuss the bill on its merits, by taking the less as found therein for argument.

Well-Wisher 70 Man

OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES

SIR .- Your abstract of Lord Kinnaird's Metalliferous Mines Billians now been three weeks before the Cornish mining interest, and having in the corning interest and having in the corning in the c

SIR,—Your abstract of Lord Kinnaird's Metalliferous Mines Billing now been three weeks before the Cornish mining interest, and having in been reprinted both by the West Britton and the Cornwall Gazett, in can be no excuse for the practical miners and mine agents to say think do not know the object and nature of the bill. I have myself been not surprised that the measure has not been strenuously opposed on behild the miners, because I know their aversion to interference, but as they nothing, I suppose they are satisfied with the bill, and, as a body, as sider it necessary. This negative consent, however, is extremely main factory, and I, therefore, request you to reprint the subjoined, which me to be from the pen of a competent writer, in order, if possible, to okein definite expression of opinion.

The provisions of the bill are exceedingly important, and call for an expensing opinion on the part of the mining interest. The various sections and clause may practical character, and their bearing and effect, whether for good or for evil, on a practical character, and their bearing and effect, whether for good or for evil, on any properly judged of, and pointed out, by practical men. It is no use for gentlems men who are competent to give opinions on the measure—the mine agents and mana, and some of the leading adventurers in mines—stand alond; so that, as far a superily so doing they would probably only mislead and work mischief. And yet the only many and some of the leading adventurers in mines—stand alond; so that, as far a superily in the present instance, we believe that Lord Kinnaird's object is a most human, and some of the leading adventurers in mines—stand alond; so that, as far a superily so the superily superily

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.

SIR,—In answer to sundry remarks on my reports of this mine, I have to say that I aimed at forming a right judgment without having reference to interested parties on either side. I must deny that my report of the sit inst. was more unfavourable than any other of the same date; several others were much more unfavourable reports than mine. On the highly avourable prots I make no remark—a short time will suffice for showing the value of the jet the stopes west of the north shaft. I repeat that I have seldom witnessed to guestlast at the 40, on the north lode; and in the bottom of the north shaft. See the stopes west of the north shaft. I will be seen that the stopes were the summary of the south shaft; in the 26, east of Bergasi's in the jet at the 42 on the north lode; and in the bottom of the north shaft. One point, hower, the west end of the north shaft (where good tin is being raised), by being followed any lead to the recovery of the mine from its present gloom, as was done at the 26 in. Inch, on the same lode, to which I directed attention in my last report as a ground of emparagement. If this should partially fall I shall still consider the mine, on the whole, an ordinary speculation of "moderate promise, if the operations are carried on a jet-closs manner."—Relivose, Camborne, April 25.

CHARLES TRUSKS.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.

SIR.—I consider it right to inform the shareholders generally that the sale of tin which took place on Monday last was barely sufficient to corroborate my reports and valuations of the lodes in this mine effect February last, as at he lode is still reported to be worth 1500, per fm. by the present manager, the stof of tin unsold ought to be very largely accumulating.

April 27.

TOLVADDEN MINE.

TOLVADDEN MINE.

Sin,—It is with great pleasure I beg to inform the shareholders in this mine, that in driving north of our copper lode in the 108 (bottom of its mine), we cut a tin lode, on Friday last, of very great promise; and whether it proves to be the same lode we have been raising so much tin from during the last few months in the 67 fm. level, about 80 or 90 fms. wext of this discovery or not, it has greatly altered, and enhanced the value of this property; and the most promising character, at and below the present levels, as we drove through the most promising character, at and below the present levels, as we drove through east of the engine-shaft, and evidently the top, or erop-up, of a great deposit of copies and the 108 is now within a very short distance of the one, and great returns set fairly be expected shortly from this. the 108 fm. level. Our tin returns of taking the contraction of the contractions of the contrac ore; and the 108 is now within a very short distance of the cos, and great refairly be expected shortly from this, the 108 fm. level. Our tin returns of interpretary to expected our expectations, and promise great things for the faiter. We shall about 300 fms. In length on the new tin lode, provided it is a parallel lode, and it is in whole ground to the surface—about 130 fms., or 260 yards, is depth that many shareholders have been induced to part with, or give away, the that the shall lately, principally owing to the evil reports of some unprincipled persons raising it is neighbourhood.—April 29. cipally owing to the evil reports of some unprincip.

CAPE COPPER COMPANY.—The news received from the mines of this CAPE COPPER COMPANY.—The news received from the minor and property of the usual satisfactory nature, and the year of ore in no way diminishes. We hear, too, that the success of the smetting openions has been very great, and that the erection of several other furnaces is being gastle proceeds with. The Rondinglia salied from Hondeklip with 487 tons of prime or the state of the several other furnaces is being gastle property of the several other furnaces is being gastle property. The Advisor of the State of t

The manufactory of Saint-Gobain (Aisne) has been employed six years in the delicating a lens 2 feet in thickness, which it has now given as a present to it observatory of Paris for the large telescope in course of being manufactures, its pewer of which will exceed that of the most powerful instruments known.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the reck ending April 23 was 13,2447. 3s. 9d.

MINES. Bill having

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MINING IN WALES AND SHROPSHIRE-No. II.

MINING IN WALES AND SHROPSHIRE—No. II.

Is Paux Mins, which, as we stated last week, immediately adjoins Minsra on the south, there are three principal shafts—No. 1, or western shaft, within 60 yards of the western boundary; No. 2, or Hill's shaft, 330 yards east of this; and No. 3, or the new shaft, 600 yards again east. The yestern shaft, which is near the outcrop of the bearing measures and the western shaft, which is near the outcrop of the bearing measures and the ore ground, has for some time ceased to be of any great importance, the ore from this part of the mine being all gone long since. There is a 15-in. double engine at this shaft. Hill's shaft is down to the depth of 200 yards (all the levels are counted from the surface), but the lowest level driven is the 190 yard level. All the lead ground between the western shaft and the 190 yard level. All the lead ground between the western shaft and Hill's shaft has been taken away down to the water level, and, indeed, in some places below it. At Hill's shaft there was very rich ore ground, mearly 3000 tons of lead ore having been sold from about it. The deepest point of the working at Park Mine is not far from this shaft, in the 190 yard level. At Hill's shaft there is also a 15-in. double engine.

The most important shaft at present, however, is the new, or No. 3

point of the working at l'ark Mine is not far from this shaft, in the 190 yard level. At Hill's shaft there is also a 15-in. double engine.

The most important shaft at present, however, is the new, or No. 3 shaft, which is now down 225 yards vertically below the surface. This, as shaft, which is now down 225 yards vertically below the surface. This, as shaft, she is 600 yards east of Hill's shaft, but is still 350 yards west of the zero shaft. The last-named shaft has, to 240 yards from the surface at the new shaft. The last-named shaft has, to 240 yards from the surface at the new shaft. The last-named shaft has, to summer adit. When this is done (and it will be effected with all speed) it is estimated that the new shaft and the Day level may be communicated in from 12 to 18 months—that is, presuming the work is facilitated by driving on the same bed of shale as the deep level has been extended on. The new shaft crosses the vein about the 210; but the vein has been intersected at the 126, 145, and 180 yard levels, by cross-cut to the vein is now being driven; it is expected to cut it daily. The only one of these levels that has been extended any distance is the 180, which has been driven 54 yards west, and in which fine stones of ore have been met with. Below the 225 it is intended to sink the 15 yards required to attain the level of the deep adit on the course of the vein.

The bearing of the Park vein is about south 420 east, and its underlie a little to the west. Besides this vein, the grant is traversed by the great

level of the deep and to a scotles of a ter veni.

The bearing of the Park vein is about south 42° east, and its underlie a little to the west. Besides this vein, the grant is traversed by the great Ragman cross-vein, bearing south 5° east, and underlying 2½ in 6 west. The junction of these two veins—which thus make an angle of about 37°—takes place between the new shaft and the Day level; and as the Ragman vein, which is also well known in the Minera grant, shifts every vein which it has hitherto been known to intersect, it has no doubt also shifted the Park vein, which otherwise must have been cut before now in the deep level. Although the Ragman vein, like some other similar north and south veins in this district (for example, the Pool Park vein, hereafter referred to) is in itself poor; it has been generally found to have the effect of enriching the east and west veins where it comes in contact with them, and carries them on with it, which it invariably does for a certain distance. There is every probability, judging from the known bearings of the two veins, that they will be cut together in the Day level, and hence there is very reason to expect a better result than might even be anticipated if the Park vein alone were to be intersected.

spen on win it, wince a invariant purchase for a certain distance. There is every probability, judging from the known bearings of the two veines, that they will be cut together in the Day level, and hence there is very reason to expet a better result than might even be anticipated if the Park vein lesses were to be intersected.

The working of the present company at Park commenced in 1847, and up to the present time upwards of 40,000/L have been spent, besides 12,000/L of 15,000/L, the proceeds of ore sold. This, so far, is not a very satisfactory result, particularly when we consider that the previous working gave a profit of 160,000/L, with a produce of about 18,000 tons of lead ore—off, per ton profit, when lead was extremely low: in fact, the cost of raising the ore under this old working was next to nothing, the whole being raised above water-level without any machinery whatever except horse-whims. The delay of the present company in attaining profitable results, and, consequently, the large outlay entailed on them, has been entirely due to the difficulties they encountered in getting permission to bring up the Minera Day Iverel into their grant. This permission was only received between three and four years ago; and before then the mine was worked (indeed we may almost say necessarily worked) in a muddling and pottering manner, in futile endeavours to follow the rich courses of ore under the water lard without efficient appliances. Of course, if the permission to bring up the Lay level had been found to be absolutely unattainable, it would have been possible to have effected the objects now accomplished by that level by receing powerful pumping machinery on the new shaft, and for some time this was seriously contemplated. The time (and consequently money) that by meeting bowerful pumping machinery on the new shaft, and for some time this was seriously contemplated. The time (and consequently money) took by these delays is, of course, unfortunate, but, happly, these are all now matters of the past, and for

some small landowners, who take the marrowest views.

Bourn Minera adjoins Park Mine again on the south. There are two principal veins in this sett—the Pool Park vein and the South Minera vein, the latter with a bearing east 43° south, or nearly parallel with the Park vein, and the former with a bearing south 5° east, or parallel with the Rasman vein—the two making an angle between them of 42°. The Pool vein, and the former with a bearing south 5° east, or parallel with the Park Ragman vein—the two making an angle between them of 42°. The Pool Park vein derives its name from the Pool Park Mine, an old grant immediately adjoining South Minera on the west, from which upwards of 10,000 tons of ore, and at least 100,000l. profit has been returned. In fact, the working of this Pool Park Mine was very like in many respects to the old working of Park, the ore being similarly worked above the water-level without any machinery. Indeed, it is said that a large body of the ore returned was raised and dressed at a cost not exceeding 7s. or 8s. per ton; and, probably, all the cre sold—and sold, too, at low prices—during the rich days of the mine, left nearly 10l. per ton profit. With regard to this Pool Park vein, it must be understood that, being a north and south vein, it is only made rich by other veins coming into it, which veins it generally rich in Pool Park.

The workings in South Minera consist of the contract of the state of the workings in South Minera consist of the state of the workings in South Minera consist of the state of the s

The workings in South Minera consist of two principal chafts—Walker's shaft, 50 yards east of Pool Park boundary, and Dixon's shaft, 570 yards east of this. The first shaft is, of course, exclusively on the Pool Park win, but Dixon's shaft is sunk at the junction of the two veins. Dixon's chaft is down to the 167 yard level, and from it levels have been extended

to the lode at the 108 and 145 yard levels. At the 108 the level has been extended 140 yards south on the vein, and is now driving by four men. The main vein has not been opened on at the 145 or 167, but at this latter level a new vein has been cut, which has been found to contain good lead, and is now being driven on to its junction with the Pool Park vein. Dixon's shaft is down 85 yards, and is now just coming into the limestone. This is the main point in the mine, for, as stated before, a vein like the Pool Park is not expected to make ore by itself; it only makes it by junctions with other veins, and its junction with the South Minera vein is, of course, regarded as a point of great interest.

with other veins, and its junction with the South Minera vein is, of course, regarded as a point of great interest.

About 20,000l. has been spent on this ground—which, by-the-bye, is a very extensive grant, coroprising nearly 1000 acres—and the sale of the first parcel, of 18 tons, of ore will, probably, appear in this Journal. There is a 14-inch double engine at Walker's shaft, and a 15-inch double engine is in course of erection at Dixon's. In the southern part of the grant a day level, called the Gomerian level, has been driven 400 or 500 yards on the Pool Park vein, and would come in 130 yards deep at Dixon's, and 145 yards deep at Walker's shaft. It would, however, have to be driven 700 or 800 yards more to reach Dixon's shaft. There can be very little doubt, however—at least, there should be no doubt, if the best interests of the district are kept in view—that the Minera Day level, now driving in the Park grant, will altimately be brought up into South Minera. As both mines are on the royalties of the Marquis of Westminster, there is not likely to be any difficulty in the matter.

to be any difficulty in the matter.

South Minera is held from the Marquis on the same terms as Park.

The main object in this mine is clearly to open out on the junction of the South Minera and Pool Park veins, in the bearing limestone. As this measure is now about being reached at Dixon's shaft, this object may be measure is now about being reached at Dixon's shaft, this object may be expected to be, to a great extent, attained in the course of the present year. Among those best acquainted with the district there is no doubt whatever as to the result being a success—the only question being the extent of the success. At Walker's shaft it will also be very interesting to get the new vein at its junction with the Pool Park; for, as we have more than once stated before, the latter vein, per se, cannot be expected to give any very great result—it is only where it forms a junction with another vein, as in Pool Park Mine, that it makes rich.

great result—it is only where it forms a junction with another vein, as in Pool Park Mine, that it makes rich.

As we stated last week, Park and South Minera are, to some extent. affiliated companies, and are both remarkable for their high-class body of sharebolders, including members of the three leading lead smelting firms, eminent bankers, and other leading capitalists. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of Queen-street-place, occupy the same position, as engineers, with respect to this mine as they do to Minera.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The Sultan has ordered machinery and engineers from England to work

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The Sultan has ordered machinery and engineers from England to work the coal mines in Turkey on his own account.

At St. Dizier, pig is not just at present the subject of any serious transaction. In charcoal-made a small lot has been dealt in at 41. 12s. per ton; on these terms, however, the orders are almost **nil*. The sale of iron does not revive; rolled remains at 84. 12s. per ton, with a scale of 4s. per class. Of all articles iron wire is, perhaps, the only one which is in a good position, easy of sale, and firm in price; it has even risen rather sensibly of late. In a recent sitting of the Corps Législatif, M. Rouber, replying to M. de Marmier, sald, "If the honourable deputy wheles to discuss the question of metaliurgical interests I am ready to do so, and to prove to him that every where where capacity has been shown profits have been questioned to the provers. That important stocks were laid in at the close of March. At Marseilles, English from has been quoted at 84. 16s. per ton in warehouse, and 5t. 12s. per ton for consumption. It is proposed to transfer the Beseiges and Alias Rallway, a small coal line, to the Faris, Lyous, and Mediterranean Company. The projected combination obtains the sanisance to the Lyons Company a revenue proportionate to the charges which it assumes. The extraction of coal in the Loire banin in 188 is estimated as follows: "Rive-de-Gier and St. Chaumond, 585, 384 tons; St. Ettenne, 2,225,003 tons. The combined value of these totals is estimated at 1,203/4745. The coal basin of the Fas-de-Calais is being every day enriched by new discoveries. Thus the Ferfay and Ames Company (near Lillers) has just out at its second working pit a fine vein of rich coal, more than 4 ft. 2 in. thick.

With regard to the foreign copper markets we may note that at Havre could be a subject of the second pit of the provided pit of the company (near Lillers) has just out at its second working pit a fine vein of rich coal, more than 4 ft. 2 in. thick.

With regard to

1864, or 11. per share.

The following table shows in detail the quantities of iron minerals in troduced into France during the first two me

•	the corresponding period of 1001.	2005		1864.	
	Source of Supply.	1865.			
	EnglandTons				
	Belgium	32,894	********		
	German Association	14,812	********	8,246	
	Spain	3,023			
	Kingdom of Italy	3,343		3,909	
	Algeria			3,444	
	Other Countries		********	895	
	FD-4-3	EQ 040		44 K90	

The augmentation in the importance of the contributed, it will be seen, most largely to the increase.

We have not anything very interesting to report with reference to the iron trade of Belgium; matters may be said to remain in much the same position, and prices have not varied. A rather important adjudication was to take place April 26. The fabrication of fire-arms, which was in a very flourishing position three years since in the works and torges situated in the valley of the Vesdre, is passing through a period of crisis and stagnation, which is aggravated every day, and becomes more and more threatening, by the progressive application of mechanical scents for manual abour, and the substitution of steel for forged iron. This of the Yestre, is passing through a period of crists and stagnation, which is aggravated every day, and becomes more and more threatening, by the progressive application of mechanical agents for manual labour, and the substitution of steel for forged iron. This last process only dates from 1886, and seems to have been put in practice for the first time in the workshops of a steel manufactory at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, which at that period undertaken to furnish to a commercial house 30,000 guns of that metal. The working of the mines of Esch and Ottange has acquired proportions exceeding all anticipations. The daily doliveries of these two basins have attained a total of 2000 tons, of which two-thirds are directed towards the works at Liége and Charlerol. The price of 2s. per ton, put on truck, has just been carried to 2s. 2d. by the principal workers. The opening of the line to Spa, which is to take place towards the end of the year, and the construction of several bast-furnisces, must attill further develope the mineral workings. An important discovery is announced -viz., bearings of coal which have been found in the Valley of the Kyll, towards the confusence of the Moselle, on the Prussian territory, to the north of the Grand Duchy. The engineers of the Bergamt have been charged with the working of the locality. We have had our attention called to a petition which the industrials of the basin of the Centre have just addressed to the Legislature, tending to the purpose by the Government of branches of the Charlerol Canal. The workers of this last group show themselves also favourable to this application, which they support with the Chambers. This proposed purchase would occasion only an expense which the petitioners estimate at a maximum sum of 120,0001; and they think that at a time when a loan is contracted for the completion of public works, this sum might be devoted to the purpose indicated. The utility of the proposed scheme is considerable, since the toils on the branches of the Charlerol Canal burthe

torily maintained, although the season is far advanced, and orders have very sensibly slackened in consequence. There are no variations from former quotations.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday.—Dr. Quus in the chair.

Mr. H. Thomas (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The statement of expenditure and receipts for the twelve months ending December 31 showed a loss of 1908/1. 18s.

The report of the directors stated that in their report to the last half-yearly general meeting they anticipated a more considerable ion on the last xis months of the year than has really been incurred, and expressed their fear that they night fest it necessary to call the shareholders together to deternine, ones such circumstances, it necessary to call the shareholders together to deternine, ones seek circumstances, the state of the control of 2058, 19s. 114. The balance on this account of the control of 2058, 19s. 114. The balance on this accounts, forms nearly all the present floating capital of the company. The reduction in the expenditure in 1848 associated to 38vil. 2s. 4d., and in the returns to 18,921. 1ss. 4. The sairer returns the control of 2058, 19s. 114. The balance on this account of the control of 2058, 19s. 114. The balance on this account of the control of 2058, 19s. 114. The balance on this account of 2058, 19s. 115. The balance on the control of 2058, 19s. 115. The control of 2058, 19s. 115. The balance on the control of 2058, 19s. 115. The balance on the control of 2058, 19s. 115. The balance on the control of 2058, 19s. 115. The balance of 2058, 19s. 115. The bal

WHEAL ELLEN (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL ELLEN (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY.
The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Threadneedle street, on Tuesday,
Mr. P. CHAMPION in the chair.
Mr. J. Brown (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.
The report of the directors stated that the amount of funds in hand at the date of the last meeting was, in the opinion of the directors, large enough to carry on the works of the mine and meet the general ordinary expenditure over a period sufficiently done at first, and the dangerous state of the works of the mine and meet the general ordinary expenditure over a period sufficiently done at first, and the dangerous state of the works connected therewith, caused by a crush in the old works, and the depth of water in this shaft, have more than absorbed the sum which the directors had set aside for the development of the mine. Immediately on the directors becoming aware by the reports from the mine of the position of matters, they called a special general meeting of shareholders; at that meeting they were authorized to raise a further sum of 2500f, by the issue of debentures—of this sum, however, only 2000f, worth of debentures have been applied for. The last reports received state that a cross-cut has been driven on to the lode at the 50, but the lode, slithough of a good size, is not rich enough to pay for working, unless there was ore of better quality to smelt with it; that to carry on the mine whole of the 7500f, or perhaps more, would be required to go down to the 70 before again cross-cutting into the lode, to accomplish which the large engine must be immediately set up, and appliances for pumpling, hauling stuff, Sc., and these operations would require a considerable outlay before any ore could be raised to make a profitable return. Under these circumstances, the board have deemed it advisable, by the advices senious by last mail, that operations should be assepted until the shareholders at the general meeting should appoint a special committee to de

question that the property was a valuable one, and that the only requisite was the expenditure of a further amount of capital to place it in such a condition that its known resources could be developed.

Mr. DURRELL saked if when the water was unexpectedly tapped the reserves in the mine had not been nearly reached?—Mr. Boond (a director) said that the reserves were all but reached when the water was tapped.

A SHARHELDER enquired how much capital it was thought would be required to erect the large engine and drain the mine?—Mr. Boond said the erecting the engine, draining the mine, and placing it in an efficient state of working—without taking into consideration any amount that might be realised from the ores—would, it was calculated, cost about 78001.—The CHAIRMAN said that the directors had sent out instructions to reduce every expenditure at the mine, and the local directors did not receive anything for their services.—The report having been received and adopted, a discussion took places as to the course to be adopted to provide the necessary capital for the further working of the mine. Several extracts from the letters last received from the colony were read, which showed that the property continued to improve at some of the most important points. It was at length agreed that the meeting should be adjourned until May 18, by which time the next advices from Australia would be received.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, which terminated the proceedings.

WEST WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com-any, Austinfriars, on Monday,—Mr. GUNDRY in the chair.

A general pany, Austinfriars, on Monday,—Mr. Gundry in the chair.
Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.
A balance-sheet, made up from the commencement of the mine to the end of March, was submitted, which showed a balance of assets over lia-

end of March, was submitted, which showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2044. 4s. 7d. The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 21.—Since the last meeting, held on Nov. 21, 1864, we have sunk Gundy's engine-shaft 12 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., which is now down 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 20 fm. level, and the stratum is of a highly metalliferous character. About 13 fms. below the acit level we met with a cross-course, which heaved the ide north 3 fms., and, according to its present underlie, we calculate, by turning the shaft about 1 foot in 1 fathom, to have it again in the shaft, somewhere about the 40 fm. level. The lock saving been so heaved, we shall not intersect the elvan so soon as I anticipated in my last report, but

promoter that about form work fair ! who for fair ! who for fair in the foot there are ! work fair in the front fair in the fa

wild infer, according to its dip in the adjoining mine (Great Fortune), that we should set with it at about the 40 fm. level; shaft sinking by nine men, at 121, per fathom. the 20 we cross-cut north and intersected the lods, since which we have opened its course of fms. I foot. It he centers cut the city of the composed of spar, an, mundle, and occasional rich stones of tim; its present appearance is of a very proming character; driving by two men and two boys, at 21. lbs, per fathoms. In the selevel driving west the lods is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundle, and a ge stream of water issuing therefrom. We calculate in about 20 fathoms further drivito intersect the elvan course, which I consider to be of great importance, and where d vasults may reasonably be expected; driving by one man and one boy, at 31. lbs, fathom. The adit level cross-cut has been extended north since the last meeting fass, which is now 25 fms, from shaft; in the last 6 ft. driving we have met with a meh, which we presume to be Oats' or Backlone lode; it is about 9 in. wide, and tains spar and a little mundle. We calculate to have about 40 fathoms to drive to exceet Metal south and north lodes; driving by two men and two boys, at 11. 5s. fathom. The number of hands employed are—underground, fourteen men and five s , surface, six men and two girs; total, 27. Our engine and pitwork continue to rk astafactorily.—Joseph Souther.

intersect Metal south and north lodes; driving by two men and two boys, at 11, 5s, per fathom. The number of hands employed are—underground, fourteen men and five boys; surface, six men and two girls: total, 27. Our engine and pitwork continue to work satisfactorily.—OSEFU SOUTHET.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the report should be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts should be passed and allowed, and in doing so referred to the satisfactorily.—OSEFUS SOUTHET.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the report should be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts should be development of the property continued to make towards becoming one of the prizes of the circat Wheal Vor district. As he had add upon previous consoling in the post of the circat Wheal Vor district. As he had add upon previous consoling in the post of the circat Wheal Vor district. As the consoling one of the prizes of the circat Wheal Vor district is the consoling one of the prizes of the circat Wheal Vor district is the circat Wheal Vor district. As he had add upon previous of vor and Great Wheal Fortune, but that it had intersecting its entire limits the whole of the Great Vor lodes, including that which had produced, and was still producing, such astonishing results in that the richest tim mine in Corawall. It should also be remembered that in Great Wheal Vor the richest tim ground was found towards the western portion of the sett, at and about Iver's shaft, and the myst confident opinions were entertained that from the ground still further west, towards Edward's shaft, equally satisfactory results would be realised, and seeing that that shaft was precisely opposite the richest portion of the Old Great Vor main lode, which years ago yielded something like 20 should be difficult to find another mine so favourably situated; but, spart altogether from these considerations, the property in itself continued to present indications of such an encouraging character as fully to justify the policy situated; but, spart altogether from these considerati

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com-pany, St. Helen's-place, yesterday,—Mr. J. E. UPTON in the chair. Mr. W. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meet-ing and the printers of the laws are read and the property of the printers. ing, and the minutes of the last were approved.

v	statement of accounts submitted snowed-	•	
	Balance from last account£336	4	6
	Received for ore sold	1 1	10
	, u carriage	2 8	8
	n n calls 61	0 3	4-£1276 17 11
	Dec., Jan., and Feb. labour cost £68	7 15	7
	Land damage 1		1
	Discount	1 0	7
	Merchants' accounts 23	0 10	
	Cash at bank 34	2 7	9-£1276 17 11

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, yesterday,—Mr. Procter in the chair.
Mr. J. H. Murchisom (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.
A statement of cost and returns for four months ending with costs for

March showed:-

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 27.—I beg to hand you the four-monthly report for the meeting to be held on
the 28th inst., showing the progress made in the different points of operation and the
future prospects of the mine.—Murchison's Engine-Shaft: Waymouth's cross-out has been
extended north 35 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., intersected No. 2 morth lote, and driven the approximation. the 28th Insl., showing the progress made in the different points of operation and the future prospects of the mine.—Murrehloon's Engine-Shaft: Waymouth's cross-cut has been extended north 23 fms. 4 ft. 3 fm., intersected No. 2 north lode, and driven thereon west 4 fathoms, where the lode is 6 feet wide, composed principally of quarts, capel, peach, prian, mundic, and the—a very promising lode. The 30 end, east of Waymouth's cross-cut, on No. 1 north lode, has been extended 17 fms. 5 ft. 3 in.; is this drivage the lode has yielded avering work. The lode in the present end in 18 inches wide, yielding stones of ore. Friend's cross-cut south, at the 30, has been driven 5 fathom, and is at present suspended. Howe's rise has been risen 8 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. on No. 4 south lode or part. This rise has proved that the Trial pit sunk in the lawn was on the north part of No. 4 south lode, or No. 3 south lode. We are now driving north to intersect it; the ground in the cross-cut is highly mineralised with branches of copper ore, and from the appearances I think we are near the lode. The 52 end, west of Jenkins's cross-cut, and west of the cross-course, has been extended north 1 fm. 6 in., and suspended. The 52 end has been driven south 4 fathoms, intersected No. 1 south lode, and driven west thereof a fine of a first of the cross-course, has been extended north 1 fm. 6 in., and suspended. The 52 end in the present end is 18 inches wide, gielding stones of ore. The 42 end, west of Virial Shaft: The 42 end, west of Scobie's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, has been driven south 4 fineshes, in this drivage over ere—a kindly inde. West of Virial Shaft: The 42 end, west of Scobie's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, has been extended 17 fms. 4 ft., the lode averaging in this drivage over ere—a kindly inde. West of Trial Shaft: The 42 end, west of Scobie's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, has been extended 17 fms. 4 ft., the lode averaging in this drivage feet wide, and at places yielded saving work; it is now 18 inches wide, and at pr

three weeks before tile last meeting. Since the last meeting the best tin stops have fallen off considerably above the backs of the 43 and 30, west of Mayne's cross-cut, and east of Yosper's pass, which has thrown me short of my calculation as to the returns of the tin. We sent samples of 9 tons of tin to the smelters yesterday, offers for which we expect to receive on Tuesday next. In conclusion, we beg to any we have not been quite so successful as I expected at the last meeting, but hope, by continuing the present mode of working, good and lasting results will follow. I calculate upon sampling for the next four months 160 tons of copper ore, worth 51. 10s. per ton, and 8 tons of tin, worth 551, per ton, at a menthly cost of 4001.—William Godden.

The Chairman proposed that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the ac-

The CHARRMAN proposed that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.

Cast. C. Oarr E equipmed if Capt. Godden considered that the costs for the current four months would be less than those of the past four?

Cast. Go.Dork computed that the loss upon the present four months' operations would not exceed 400L, as the costs would be considerably reduced.

The Sucretant, replying to a question, said that although there was a balance of liabilities over assets of 972L, there were soid last week 50 tons of copper ore, which realised 454L, and 9 tons of tin were assmpled on Wednesday, computed to realise 455L; so that, supposing the whole of the arrears of call were paid, the assets were within about 20L of the liabilities.

Capt. Godden will that when he estimated the loss for the current four months at 400L, it was irrespective of any discoveries that might be made. He then referred to three different points of operation at which he fully anticipated early discoveries would be made.—Mr. M'Callan said that Capt. Godden would hardly hold so large an interest if he had not a very good opinion of the mine.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

Upon the question of call some discussion ensued, when it was suggested that the amount should be 5s, per share.

Capt. Coars said that a call of 5s, per share would provide ample means for paying the whole of the expenses of the next four months.

Mr. Edward Coars said he confessed he did not anticipate that a call would be required at this meeting; but, in order to keep the affairs of the company in a respectable position, he considered that the amount suggested would effect that object. This call would provide for the working during the four months, without taking into account the returns, which were estimated to produce 1200i. Therefore, if no discovery of importance were made, the disancial position of the company at the next meeting would be very good.——It was then agreed to make a call of 5s, per share, payable in two instalments. A resolution was passed authorising the committee to take legal steps to recover the arrears of call.

Messrs, J. Procter, H. F. Hawes, Dr. Shaw, and Capt. C. Coape, were appointed the committee of management.

ommittee of management."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has improved this week, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted, independent of that in connection with the usual fortnightly account, which took place this day (Friday). There has been a spirited enquiry for many of the leading and progressive tim mines, most of which have advanced. The anticipated improvement in the tin market arises from the probability of an advance that would follow an early termination of the unhappy warfare in America, as there is no doubt the mining interest would participate in the general commercial prosperity that would ensue. Tin has already advanced 3.4 per ton, but how far the horrid tragedy at Washington, since advised, may retard the progress of peace remains to be seen.

WRET SEXTON and WHRAL SETON have been dealt in at present market quotations.—
CLUPORDS are in fair request, and maintain their prices.—WHRAL BLUERS are in request at improved prices.—Fast Basex are have receded, and are offered at lower figures.—Con's Kitchen and Tinchort have been in good request at improved prices.—Fast MILLS are sought for at quoted figures, but rather scarce at present.—South Conductows have finctuated, and left off weaker.—GREAT LAXEES are slightly firmer, being more in request.—GREAT NORTH LAXEYS are sought for at lower prices.

EAST CARADON.—The 80 ceast and west on the caunter, continues of about the same value as last week, the eastern end being worth 121, per fathom. The other ends the same as stated at the meeting.—CLAETORX CONSOLS: In driving the adit west (which is 55 fms. deep) towards the junction, the ground is highly mineralised, being full of branches of rich copper ore, all saving work. In the 90 west, driving towards the same point, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of fluor-spar and copper ore, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The south cross-cours cont is in the cross-course from 3 to 4 fms.; when through they hope to cut the Okel Tor lode, which is so productive in the adjoini

From Mr. George Batters:--An active business has been done in

Isottom nave ocean cattled for Friday next. The accounts with above a very large credit balance in both mines, after paying for all machinery, &c. Wentworth are worth buying at \$l., and Mineral Bottom at \$l.}

From Mr. Janus Crost's:—It must be a sluggish pen which could be slient in the midat of such events as have characterised the present week's news from across the Atlantic, now known and discussed in the remotest corners of civilised Europe, and the nature of which the most prescient minds could not even have dream to. The reflection is a very natural one—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown;" for amongst the category of potentates must be classed Abraham Lincoln, iste President of the American Republic. The terrible event affords no clue to be depended upon as to how and when the struggles of the adverse parties are to come to a final settlement, but it is more than likely that it will rather facilitate than retard that desirable event, by a junction of interests between North and South, in which the sword will no longer become the chief arbitrator, whilst on this side the immediate revuision as a consequence of the news must prove of great severity to both the mercantile and speculative classes of the highest standing, and by re-action upon the subordinate ones. Speculations and opinions on the future must necessarily be vague, but they can be best drawn from this side. If the aggregate of mind to be found in that celebrated arena, the Stock Exchange, acts upon the policy or necessity of forcing down Federal stocks, and forcing up Confederate ones, it is not difficult to appreciate the weight of opinions so practically expressed, and offers an inference in favour of peace, which, however, can scaraly be immediate, although it may be certain at no distant day. In the meantime no sensible effect has yet been produced on mining stocks, and should in mines not progress in value at the rate anticipated by the previous news, they are still safe to buy in the face of advances already in that metal, and the

abortive in attendance, another circular will abortly be issued, to discuss Mr. Pierce's report, of which the following is a copy:—
PENTRE LYGAN.—Preliminary report from Capt. Pierce, of Bedol-Aur: "I must say that it would be a pity to leave this mine as it is, after spending so much money there, and not proving the vein. A little more expense would do this, so I recommend the adventurers to go on with it, and if you forward me an order to the captain I will go there with pleasure, and fully inspect, and send you a report without loss of time."

Further report, received April 24.—"I have been down the mine to-day (April 22), and carefully examined it, as far as I can see, and din the workings have been in the chert measures, so we cannot expect anything of value without going deeper under the old workings. The shaft is down 80 yards, and the cross-cut driven south from the shaft, and cut a lode within about 4 yards of the shaft, towards which the lode underlies, and by driving a little more on this cross-cut tit would cut the main lode, called Billins, or St. George's vein, which can be easily done, when there is dry weather, and prove that ground effectuily. Before this mine can be made a good paying one as neagine must be had, and with an engine it would pay. The rans of ore which have been already discovered are eastward, and, therefore, all the runs which have been allered dy discovered are eastward, and, therefore, all the runs which have been allered dy discovered are eastward, and, therefore, all the runs which have been allered dy discovered are eastward, and, therefore, all the runs which have been allered dy discovered are eastward, and, therefore, all the runs which have been allered to insulate the company will apply to the constant of the set, which I consider would pay the company well with very little units on the little payers of Brygford Hall, Bedol-Aur, and other mines in the district."

Attention has been of late very much directed to low-priced mining stocks, the merits of which had not ent

at intervals of a month or two, in the shape either of a stoppage or in for arrears of calls; whilst it is evident that, judging by the results mines deserve no better fate than to be abandoned by the respective for arrears of calls; whilst it is evident then; jumped by the respective mans mines deserve no better fate than to be abandoned by the respective mans the shares cold as a final set by adventurers. The low-priced shares at scribed as "of merit" can be easily appreciated by reference to an experie and a cost of a few shillings per share be converted into a gain of pounds start Such shares will be found mentioned from time to time is the writer's act. and a cost of a few shillings per share be converted into a gain of pounds stering for as. Such shares will be found mentioned from time to time in the writer's advertisement. Throughout the last month there has been an active demand for dividend seems. Throughout the last month there has been an active demand for dividend seems status of which may be described by such as Herodayov, Wheat Trelayer, Current Plevon Consols, Guezt Vor, Marke Valley, Minkel, South Carrier, West Chiverno, School, West Chiverno, West

EART LOVELL. An important improvement is about to take place in the shrane it for the control of Lawwoop, of which, probably, more next week. A material improvement is about to take place in the shrane it monanced to-day (Friday) in Maudulan Mine. North Chivakor is particular immediate attention.

From Mr. Edward Cooke;—The market has been very active during the past week, with a good demand for mines of established character. This is the surface of the control of th

as likely to come off in North Laxey as they have done in the adjoining property, Gent Laxey, that is now standing at a market value of upwards of 230,000s, sterling, and paring good dividends. There is every prospect of a good market for some time to cons, and there are several mines not named worth buying into.

From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN:—If anything done by a Chancellor of the Exchequer could give universal satisfaction, Mr. Gladstone's Budget would do a. Bit proposed reduction of taxation, amounting to about 5½ millions, are upon the three mediate effect of the announcement will be to give a further attimulus to trade and all commercial transactions. The news of the surrender of the portion of the Souther army under General Lee, which was received on Saturday last, had just the openie effect on the state of the markets to that which the apprehensions of it had a few days before—the fact itself having improved them, while the anticipation of it had considerably depressed them. The truth is, that there is so much assatitiveness just now in all monetary affairs, and so much trickery employed to take advantage of it, that effect are produced which cannot be traced to any precise cause, and which tend to missed those who are carried away by the more ramours, or even the facts of the bour. Thus may be something of the recovery of a better tone in the markets attributable to the having left behind us the Easter holidays, and the visitation of what now seems to be permanently fine weather; but the news from America would have overrided all this, if there had been any good reason to apprehend those effects upon the money marks, si the result of restored peace, which had been so prevaient in the early part of the weather and the south, that and the south, that and devastating war has destroyed so much property, espocially cotton, and there are reduced to the search of the weather and the south is a subject to the search of mine, which conviction is strengthened by the results of the workings since that rin the William and Mary part of the mine, for example, east of the shaft, the ore ground in the adit was 15 fms. long, and yielded from 3 to 4 tons per fathom. In the 13 it was 20 fms. long, and yielded from 5 to 6 tons per fathom. In the 12 it was 20 fms. long, and yielded from 5 to 6 tons per fathom in the 22 they have a least of driven 30 fms. through ore ground, in some places very rich, but the average yield 5 tons per fm.; the winze in this level is worth 16 tons per fm., having improved 4 tons per fm. in a fortnight. In the 34 fm. level they have just cut the ore, worth 4 tons per fm., so that there can be no doubt of having a fine course of ore in this end; and, affect one. In the MAUDLIN OLD MINE the shaft is going down in ground that becomes more and more congenial for copper, and in the west mine the shaftened are making record progress. In the GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON the new lode still presents a very encuraging appearance, being a fine strong one, and the shareholders are all as such to 60 expectation for a great discovery. That there is reason in this will be such the official report of Capts. Daw and John Nancarrow, which appears in another column. The agent's report of the North Minera is very antisfactory. The shaft from the 35 going down in ground which produces spots of lead, and is altagether of a hopeful here—larger, in fact, than was anticipated when they first met this rich deposit. Of the romes—course that hove the lode south a few weeks alone, when the such south a few weeks alone, when the such a few weeks alone, when the such as the such such as few means of the many list mention Wirela Szarkon, which has very good prospects other mines, I may just mention Wirela Szarkon, which has very good prospects of the mines. I may just mention wirela scheme their present prices.

Monwerer Silver Mine.—The silver mine pear Virginia city, near the

MONSTER SILVER MINE.—The silver mine near Virginia city, near the term Nevada, is the largest yet discovered. The vein is 156 ft. thick and 4 miles leaf.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN	MINESE	stimated p	roduce for	March :-
ALTER AND QUALITY	Ore.	Per	cent. (Copper.
M1000-	Manu 94			5-64
			556	1.32
Old Mine	126	1	134	5.38
United Mines	93	*******		1.10
United Milles	-			-
Total	Tons 224			14.04

mate for the re-sinking of Pittar's shaft, which I hope to resume the beginning of May. The engine works well.

San ROQUE.—Linares: C. Remírey, April 22: The produce of lead for March month has been 171 tons, and we estimate to break an equal quantity in this month, although we have to contend with scarcity of surface labour and the holidays.

CAPE COPPER.—The superintendent (Cape Town, March 14), states that, by the report of Capt. Clemes, it will be seen that a fair extraction has been returned from Ookiep, and now that the supply of labour is again abundant in consequence of shipments from Capt Town, and some damaras having arrived, a large yield may be looked for. No alteration has taken place at Spectakel; but No. 1 trial level, at Nababes, has shown a decided improvement, and every indication is afforded of large masses of one extending at a short distance from the present end. To push on this work, and the shallow level over No. 1, Capt. Clemes has put on additional labour, and the super-intendent looks forward to the line of the run being out within another month. Mr. Day's reports that he has great condidence in being able to effect further improvement in the firmsee processes. Bills of lading were enclosed for 487 tons of ore, per Rondi-cliquand the latter has arrived at Southampton.

United Mexican.—Gunnaxuato, March 20: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The mine maintains its usual yield, though the average ley of the ore has, dur-

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y rich time. To was y rich time. To was y rich time. To was roady eld is 4 tons as per 1d, allingly coones aking y enter the time of the was the was south when south when south the time. Of the to wasta,

Mining Gorrespondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, April 37: In the middle shit level cross-cut morth the ground still continues spars for progress, but is highly mineralized, and they waster in flowing freely from the cut. In the cross-cuts south we have interested and water in the continues and the continues and the continues and the progress at this point is being made.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Philips, April 27: The stopes in the 150 west is still worth 2½ tons of ore per fathcom. There has been no lode taken down in the wince in the 115 was a strain of the continues of the continue

are carrying has a very promising appearance, with good stones of copper ore occasionally, and letting out a great quantity of water; I think an improvement may be expected in this place very shortly. There is no change to notice in the Boundary adit since my last report.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, April 25: The mine is in a satisfactory state, but with no alteration in appearance since my last. We are busy making catch-pits for the slimes. The stamps and machinery are all ready, and I hope to get them at work next week. The produce of gold for the fortnight is 7 ozs. from 36 cwts. of lode stuff. Two of the Britten's machines have been interrupted in their work part of the week in consequence of some experiments made by Mr. Readwin and Mr. Crookes, of London, upon a plan of amalgamation invented by Mr. Crookes, which appears to have been successful both on the ordinary lode stuff and the iron pyrites.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, April 27: Western Shaft: The 40, driving east, is in good ground for lead, and I expect an improvement shortly.—Edgworth's Shaft: The pitches in back of the 50 produce a little lead. We continue to get on very well with the surface work.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, April 26: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is not so favourable. We have about 4 ft. more to sink to get to the 20. The engine is working well, and the water little.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, April 27: In the deep adit Browne's lode has a little improved, producing good i umps of sliphur ore, with a better indication for a more permanent yield. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, nothing calling for romark has occurred during the week. The 54, west of engine-shaft, nothing calling for romark has occurred during the week. The 54, west of engine-shaft, not a substant of the same as last week. In the 18 m. level ends, east and west of Field's shaft, I cannot see much alteration in the yield of ore, but there is a good reason to anticipate great returns of copper and suiphur from this section of th

the bids in the western hill, which may help as a guide in tracing back the lode to the rater and of San Parisiden, and he refer to the new working above San Islatel level, and of San Parisiden, and he refer to the new working above San Islatel level, and of San Parisiden, and he refer to the new working above San Islatel level, and of San Parisiden, and he refer to the new working above San Islatel level, and of San Parisiden, and he refer to the new working above San Islatel level, which will be completed in about a weak from this time. We shall then committee the participation of the New York Chemical Refining Company, has invented a process, according to which the pleterised ore is forced over the inner surface of fire-clay retorts maintained at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore while passing through the retorts is sanitated at a cherry-red heat. The ore to be rapidly oxidized. The distance combined intermingles with it, causing the ores to be rapidly oxidized. The distance combined intermingles with it, causing the ores to be rapidly oxidized. The distance combined intermingles with it, causing the ores to be rapidly oxidized. The distance combined intermingles with it is causing the ore to the heat of while the san combined intermingles with it is caused to be a surface of the contract of the contr

lar in the north part of the mine impure. We are, indeed, extremely gain to iterat that. Lord Exmouth has given permission to sink an air-shaft for the purpose of thoroughly ventilating this part of the mine. We hall this grant as a great boon, and are, therefore, now actively engaged dialling the ground, and making the necessary arrangements to commence to sink as soon as possible. There is no change in any other part of the mine to record.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, April 27: The end in the 21 east is being driven 2 fms. 2 ft., where we have out a large branch of mundic, with spots of copper ore—the ground is letting out a little water. The end in the 21 west appears to be through the cross-course, but not as yet out of its influence. We shall see better about it in a few days. No alteration in the pitch to notice. We expect to sample to-morrow about 74 tons of ore, in two parcels—best parcel, 17 tons.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, April 22: The part of lode being carried in the 36 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The ground in the 50 cross-cut north is without change, and our progress in driving very satisfactory.

GLASGOW CARADON.—W. Taylor, April 25: Caunter Lode: The 65 west is worth 15t, per fm. Dute is considered and the same promising looking lode. The 52 west is worth 51, per fm., but the progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 51, per fm., but the progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 51, per fm., but the progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 51, per fm., but the progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 61, per fm., but the progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 61, per fm. but the progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 61, per fm. but the progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 61, per fm. but he progress here is still slow.—M'Clure's Lode: In the 65 west is worth 61, per fm. bu

driving westward; the load is large, containing much spar, and about 1 no of rion silver-lead ore to the fathom. I do not know how far this will last, but we have a great deal of high back in this direction. In the 30 west we have only driven 7 fms. to 8 fms., having been stopped by the frost. The lode is large, and yields 10 ewts of ore to the fathom. We expect it will hold at least 30 to 40 fms. longer, as it did in the level above. The men who worked the last month in the stope behind the end broke 10 fms. of ground, which yielded 5 tons 1 cwt. of ore. The cost of stoping was 31., so that we got upwards of 704. worth of ore for 80%, which leaf 40%, profit after paying the carriage, dressing, and royalty. We shall have room for three bargains more if the ore holds as far as it did in the 35, which ought to give from these backs about 120% profit a month. I would recommend you now to drive the cross-cut from the 30 into the north lode, as we have plenty of water-power, and the weather is most favourable. GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Trediminer, April 26: In sinking the wastern shaft below the 42, on the south part, the lode produces a little ore. The lode in the winzs sinking west of the above shaft, the lode has been disordered, but is now of a very promising appearance, and produces good stones of ore. No change in the end driving west of the new shaft, at the 10. I have put the men to drive east from the bottom of No. 1 winzs, sunk below the deep adit; the lode is worth five coper ore 6. per fm. We are also driving east from the bottom of the No. 2 winze to communicate with the 10, driving east from the bottom of the No. 2 winze to communicate with the 10, driving west of the new shaft; the lode is worth 7% per fm. for copper ore 6. Per fm. We are also driving east from the bottom of the No. 2 winze to communicate with the 10, driving west of the three winzs, sinking below the deep adit, east of cross-cut. We have resumed the driving east from the bottom of the No. 2 winze to communicate with the 10, driving west of th

e-ent, same level (40), the lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of peach, quarts, and stones of copper ore. The engine and pitwork continue in etan, mundle, quarts, and stones of copper ore. The engine and pitwork continue in edworking order. GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—J. Richards, April 26 : The shaft-

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—J. Richards, April 26; The shaftmen are now engaged in easing and dividing Chenali's engine-shaft from the 40 to the 50; the same will be completed by to-morrow, when the 50 fm. level cross-cut will be resumed again. The lode at the 40, driving east, is improved, being about 1 fs. wide; the same is composed of a quantity of mundle and a little black and yellow copper ore, a very kindly lode indeed, and the ground favourable for progress; it is highly desirable to continue this end until the lode is seen east of the cross-course. I cannot inform you of any improvement in the 40, driving west on the lode, or in the ground; the both are much about the same; the only thing we have here to do is to push on this end with all possible dispatch, so as to get the same up under the ore-bearing ground gone down in the bottom of the 30. There is a very strong lode at the 30, driving west, which is full 31.6 fo. wide, composed of capel, mundle, spar, with occasional spots of copper ore, but not sufficient of the latter to set any value on.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Bargan, April 37: The engineers are making good progress in fixing the engine, holier, &c. The smith's shop, store room, and office are nearly finished by the masons. We shall commence to sink a new engine-shaft perpendicularly under the nose of the bot during the next fortinight.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, April 26: The ground at Vivian's engine-shaft continues hard, and consequently spare for sinking. The lode in the bottom of the same produces occasional stones of copper ore. The lode in the 67, driving east of Jenkin's shaft, is improved, at present worth 81, per fm. There is no change in Pendavvia lode, in the 57, east of cross-cut, since our last report. We have resumed driving the 75, west of King's shaft, where the lode looks very promising; the part being carried is 2 feet wide, worth 121, per fm. The set is discharging water freely, which, we think, will soon drain the 70 at Sleggan's, and enable us to

Same of the second common control of the property of the o

driving west of the main cross-course, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartic casel, mundic, and an early of the main cross-course, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartic, casel, mundic, level, on Zo. 3 lods, are turning out some pool work for tin ore. The ground in the rise is easy, and good progress is the leng made.

KELLY BHAY.—G. Rowe, April 25: The lode in the 70 sant is 18 in. wide, composed of quartic pseeds, and mundic. The north lode, godge cast from the 60 cross-cut, is at present small and unproductive. The sow shaftmen are progressing and the productive of shaft per shaft below the 25 to-morrow.

LADY BERTHA.—Captains Harpur and Metherell, April 24: In the new eastern shall, sinking below the 42 sto-morrow.

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LADY BERTHA.—Captains Harpur and Metherell, April 24: In the new eastern shall, sinking below the 42 sto-morrow.

LADY BERTHA.—Captains Harpur and Metherell, April 24: In the new eastern shall, sinking store wide, composed of ore, mundic, and quarts, worth of the former 121. per fathom. In our last we informed you that we had interacted alods in the south-cross-count, to the east of the great cross-course, but he 50 fm. level, and we hoped to forward you fail particulars of size, value, &c., by this day's post, which is just accomplished; in composed of quarts, peach, mundic, and couper ore—avail work, and listing down some water. As soon as it gets off the influence of the cross-course who per to see a further improvement. We propose cross-certific through the eross-course bortly, in order to prove what says be found in that direction. The tribute pitches continue to the propose course. The propose course certific through the eross-course bortly, in order to prove what says be found in that direction. The tribute pitches continue to the bottom of the mine.

LEANYOOD.—J Nicholis

and we consider our positions in of socializary nature.—New Mine: About seven many at the state of the continued operations have by shifting a new shaft, and we must any time a continue day, which is very important. This shaft is 114 shifting a way of the continued by these engine, which shows plainly that a perceip solos action through the shaft is many and the continued by the engine, which shows plainly that a perceip solos action through the shaft is many and the continued the continued the shaft is shaft in the shaft in the continued the shaft is shaft in the shaft

the and tin disseminated throughout the other part, worth together 12t, per (m.; this level is a rivourable indication for copper. In the same level west we are still cross-cutting outh for the purpose of meeting with more lode. In the 140, west of the engine-shaft to construct the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing tin worth 81. per fm. The insignation are without alteration.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Hennetts, April 28: The lode in Deckmus engine-shaft is 3 feet wide, composed of mundle and white iron, and the ground favourable for sinking the same of the contains large lumps of mundle, and a little lead, and very much improving in size and in character; we are pushing this end west as fast as possible to get under the shoot of lead out in the 20, and when this is accomplished I have great on be desired. The lode in the 30 end, east of shaft, is 1½ foot wide, producing minimum or believe we shall have a good lode in this level; the indications are as good as a beautiful appearance; indeed, we are breaking rich stones of lead daily, also dressing work for lead, and opening up tribute ground that will pay for taking away as son as the 120 is communicated to the 30. The lode in the 20 end, east of shaft, is 17 feet wide, and be a beautiful appearance; indeed, we are breaking rich stones of lead daily, also dressing work for lead, and opening up tribute ground that will pay for taking away as son as the second of flookan, soft spar, and mundle, and improving in its obsarcter.

Y. NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, April 26; Main Lode: In the 113 feet will be a similar to the size and value of the lode for thin the 102 west.—North Lode: In the sinking under the 32 the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing 13 ft. on of ore prim. Nothing and will be supplyed to the size and value of the lode for the lode in the 12 ft. wide, prince in the lode in the will be seen the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth about 44 per fm. The 130 east ries is likely and the lode the lode of the lode of

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shaft I the state of time; we clearing clearing centern a mach to adit level as to side it as to side it as to side it as to side it as to side well, with SOUT give-shallode is 1 20 in, we lin the I lode in of ore. To cat more statements and the statements are side of the side of t

of to give you its true size and value; its presence is a very pleasing fact, as for a long of the stance mothing but insignificant branches were met with, with the exception of the stance mothing but insignificant branches were met with, with the exception of the stance mothing but insignificant branches were until to be self-or size of the 20 feet and index equal to the 20 feet and index equal distance west of cross-out, we have fallen in with a change of ground an almost equal distance west of cross-out, we have fallen in with a change of ground an imost equal distance west of cross-out, we have fallen in with a change of ground an imost equal distance west of cross-out, we have a stope where the lode is an importance, and in that a south of gossan two, worth respectively \$\beta\$. It wide, worth 61, per fm., and in that south of gossan two, worth respectively \$\beta\$. It wide, worth 62, per fm., with a good appearance. The lode in the 20, driving east, nouth of heave, \$\beta\$, per fm., with a good appearance. The lode in the 20, driving east, nouth of heave, \$\beta\$ is in wide, worth 41, per fm. We believe we are safely and steadily pursuing that is in wide, worth 42, per fm. We believe we are safely and steadily pursuing that is in wide, which will eventually (and we trust at no distant time) repay the lass of operations which will eventually (and we trust at no distant time) repay the safe of operations which will eventually (and we trust at no distant time) repay the safe of operations which will eventually (and we trust at no distant time) repay the safe of operations which will eventually (and we trust at no distant time) repay the safe of operations which will eventually (and we trust at no distant time) repay the safe operations which will be a safe operations.

in the operations which will elementary and enable this to take its stand as one of sentamers for their online and programes, and thus confirm the opinion we have always held to tis just and real merits.

It its just and the program and

level ends north is the same as instriported; the ground in the latter much stiller orining. The removal of the attle burrow, and foundations for the engine and boiler boses, will be completed this week. We are pushing on all the surface work as fast a possible.

STEINET WHEAL METAL.—W. Rogers, April 26: We have completed the pitwird, and forked the water to bottom, and now commenced driving east on the lode in the 145; but as so little has been done on it, and no stuff sampled, we shall defer giving any value until next week; our shaftmen are preparing to sink below the 145. In the 150 east the lode is 1 foot wide, with a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The 80, driving east, is without any particular change. The 95 cross-cut south is progressing are favourable, with good indications for the lode. We shall resume the driving of the 150 m, level on, east of the eastern shaft, as soon as the water will allow us, where we lift a lode worth 104. per fathom. Since we have completed the pitwork our engine is gradly relieved, and will be ample power to put the mine much deeper.

SORTRIDGE CONSOIS.—James Richards, April 27: In the 50, or Mayne's cross-cut south, good or grogers is being made, and the ground continues favourable. In the 50, eat of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and yields a little ore. In White' rise, in back of the 20 east, and ore—saving work. In Gilbert's rise, in back of the 20 east, and cast of the eastern shaft, on the main lode, the lode continues to be worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the deep adit level the ground continues and you was now ready for putting in skip-road, ladder-road, &c., to the 30. In the 20 cross-cat conth, west of engine-shaft, the ground continues very favourable for driving. In the 20 cross-cat conth, west of engine-shaft, the ground continues very favourable for driving. In white its geing forth, the whole composed of quarts, intermixed with black copper one, its leptoness to be well as a state of the deep adit level, whit is aging f

CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, April 26: In the adit end, driving east and west

mine since last reported. The machinery is in good order, and every since is progressing favourably.

H DOLCOATH.—William Roberts, April 26: In the 56 east, on the cauntor, is 2 feat wide, chiefly composed of spar, with stones of ore throughout—a somiting lode. In the 46 east the lode is 1 fot wide, composed of fluor-spar, of stones of ore. In the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones. In other parts, no alteration to notice.

H FONDALE.—M. Grose, April 22: The sinking of the engine-shaft, and all operations on the mine, are progressing most satisfactorily; the ground in the shaft is still composed of a beautiful schistoe clay-slate, of an exceedingly procharacter. The tribute ground continues about as usual.

H HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, April 26: During the last fortnight the lavel consecuts have been extended 1 fm. 1 ft. east, and 1 fm. 5 ft. west. No the last have been extended 1 fm. 1 ft. east, and 1 fm. 5 ft. west.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

37. AND CENTRELL—I. Coal, Against 1997 to the list and, was able to see of floating with a property of the control of the coal of haid we are not getting on so fast as we expected. We shall self this mouth syswals of 2 soms of time. We are extended and the state of the state of

the lode is producing 2 tons of tre per instance. Are ground in see we wanderstely easy.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberis, April 26: The following tutwork bar on Friday, April 21:—To rise in the 110, east of Windstow shaft, by six per fathom. To cut clstern-plat and ground for plunger connection, fixing the per fathom of the fill of the western shaft, by six men, at per bar.

Solffill BRODSFOIL—R. Goldsworthy, April 28: During the last fortnight the literation case caus have been extended I m. If. cast, and I m. 5 ft., esst. No. Solffill BRODSFOIL—R. Goldsworthy, April 28: During the last fortnight the literation case caus have been extended I m. If. cast, and I m. 5 ft., esst. No. Solffill BRODSFOIL—R. Goldsworthy, April 28: During the last fortnight the literation case caus have been extended I m. 1ft. cast, and I m. 5 ft., esst. No. Solffill BRODSFOIL—W. Chappell, April 28: The engine-shaft sinking below the like its in surface of the ground since last reported.

Solffill BRODSFOIL—R. The content of the producing solf sinking below the like its surface of the ground since last reported.

Solffill BRODSFOIL—R. Goldsworthy, April 28: The engine-shaft sinking below the like west surface and the surface of the surface of

on the engine lode, which is about 1 ft, wide, yielding occasional stones of tin. The stopes in the back of the same level cast, on Alien's branches, are worth on an average 12t, per fathom.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, April 26: The water is sunk a little in Highborough shaft; we have again commenced clearing up to enable us to get at the bottom of the old men's workings as early as possible, I feel consident of meeting with a rich lode there. The lode cast of shaft, at the 15, is 5 ft. wide, worth from 25i, to 30t. per fm. The end at the level, west of shaft, at the 15, is 5 ft. wide, worth from 25i, to 30t. per fm. The end at the level, west of shaft, at the old men's workings; this stuff is producing very good work for tin for our amall stamps. We have commenced sinking a new shaft to ventilate the 15, when we intend to increase our force at the 15; we are getting on as fast as possible with our large wheel and stamps, and no time shall be lost in completing them; our small stamps are working well, and are preparing a good parcel of tin for the market, which will be ready in 10 or 12 days from this time.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, April 26: In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding I ton of copper ore per fathom. There is nothing new in the other parts of the mine to report on this week.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IN RESPECT OF ALLOTMENT OF RESERVED SHARES.—In re the Leeds Banking Company. The directors, some months before the toppage of the bank, announced by circular to the shareholders an intended issue of a portion of the reserved shares. One of the shareholders, on the strength of a favourable report and balance-sheet (which was admitted to be inaccurate), applied for and got an allotment of some of the new shares. After he had paid for them, but before the issue of the certificates, the bank stopped payment. He was, nevertheless, held to be a contributory in respect of those new shares. The question was decided by Vice-Chancillor.

BANKERS' LIEN .- In re the London, Birming BANKERS' LIEN.—In 7¢ the London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited), the company, by their Articles of Association, had a first lien upon the shares of shareholders for all moneys "due" to the company, and might reque to register a transfer whils the transferor was "indebted" to the company. The company had discounted bills accepted by a shareholder, but they had not arrived at maturity when a transfer was presented for registration. It was held by the Master of the Rolls, under these circumstances, that there was a debt "due" to the company, though the remedy for its recovery was suspended until the bills were dishonoured, and the company were justified in refusing to register the transfer.

pany were justified in refusing to register the transfer.

Liability of Allotters.—The Lords Justices affirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, in re the New Theatre Company. It will be remembered, from our former notice of the case, that 100 shares were applied for verbaily, and the deposit required on application paid, upon the promise of the secretary that if the applicant did not get the shares it should be returned to him. The shares were afterwards allotted to him, and his name was entered in a book described as the register of allottments, but no notification of the allottment was made to him. On the company being wound-up, it was held by the Master of the Rolls that notice of the allottment was unnecessary, and that the allottee was a contributory. The Lords Justices have upheld this dicision, observing that if the company had been successful they could not have disputed the allottee's rights as a shareholder, and his rights and liabilities must be co-extensive.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS .- All persons afflicted with bad inclinowary Sourcement, who, from want of means or other reasons, cannot avail themselves of surgical treatment, may release themselves from the complaints by using Hollowary's purifying, soothing, and healing remedies. In every aiment this wonderful cintment brings about the most beneficial results, by checking inflammations, cleaning ulcerations, and restoring soundness. Internal palms, rheumatic and gouty tortures, enlarged joints, scrofulous swellings, and contracted sinews, may be overcome by diligently rubbing this cooling unguent into the skin. In all maindies of unusual severity or excessive duration, the pills should be taken to root out the last seeds of disorder, and to hasten the desired cure.

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MINING NOTABILIA.

GNLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returns 7 czs. of gold from i ewis. of lode stuff. More than this would have been returned but for the stopping of the Britten's machines for experiments by Mr. Raadwin and Mr. Crookes, editor of the hemical News, upon a plan of amalgamatica discovered by him, and by which more bill to octained than by quicksliver in the ordinary way.

WHEAL EXMOUTH has just sold 22 tons of lead, at 191. 2s. 6d. per ton. the Briti

Wheal Exmouth has just sold 22 tons of lead, at 194, 2s. 6d. per ton. This leaves a bandsome profit, and the mine altegether looking very cheering. BOTTLE HILL Minn sold this week 3½ tons of tin for the two months, having more than paid cost. The mine at no period looked so well as at present, and future mamplines, it is expected, will considerably increase.

Wheal Rose promises to be one of the prizes of 1865. Since the opening of the mine, only about two years, 30,000. Worth of copper cre has been sold, and the present two-monthly sales are about 550 to 700 tons, returned principally from one level—the 50, on the main lode, which has gene through about 150 fms. of ore ground, werth from 501, to 501, per fam., the hest of which is in the bottom of the 80, and will soon be available for returning. Within a few days the same lode will be cut in the 90, laying open riches of great extent, which will undoubtedly, in a short period, place the mine in a highly profitable condition. The cutting of this lode will be of immense importance to the adjoining mine—Great North Downs, into which Wheal Rose adventurers have communicated several of, their levels, leaving a very rich lode of ore, which can be taken away at a great profit immediately the ground is unwatered.

Devon Copper (Okehampton).—The ground in the shaft is still rather hard, and the sinking, therefore, slow, but a change may be expected. The 18 east, driving on the north part of the lode, continues to produce fine stones of ore, and looks very promising for the most interesting event which has yet come off at the mine. In 2 or 3 fathous more driving the lode will be eat through to accertain its size and value, and firm the nature of what was seen in the adit above at this point a good discovery is confidently anticipated.

Devon And Corwall United.—The recent sale of ora realized close.

confidently anticipated.

DEVON AND CORWALL UNITED.—The recent sale of ore realised close one 3000f., and while the courses of ore driven through for some months past continue good as ever, sundry additional discoveries have been made, which are of the utmost aline and consequence to the future of these important and now rich mines.

MINING IN IRELAND.—The CARTSFORT MINE is in full operation: it was also also the future of the property of the service o

MINING IN IRELAND.—The CARYSPORT MINE is in full operation: it made a call of 2s. 6d, pershare on March 25, making 27s. 6d, called up. The mine is in the county of Wicklow, and yields a weekly return of gold, but not as yet in paying quantities—it is, in fact, the once-celebrated Wicklow Gold Mine, situated in the Vale of Avors, near to Rathdrum, and the Wooden Bridge Inn, now an excellent hotel in every respect, in the midst of the beautiful scenery of Wicklow, and easily reached by railway. The property of the Carysfort Mining Company also promises to be productive of ised and copper when more fully developed, lead having aircady been sold to a considerable amount, the produce of the mine. The property of the company is of great extent, and chiefly sinears ground.

WHEAL SPARNON (Redrath) promises to become rich for both copper and there is reason to believe that they will, before long, develope the masses of ore supposed to exist below the elvan.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—Ry the official report reasoned this much the

posed to exist below the elvan.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—By the official report received this week, it is stated that the shaft is down 11 fm. below the 60, and they expect to begin a 70 fathom levels in a fortnight. The 60 south had improved, and valued at ½ ton of lead per fm.: and by a telegram since received from Capt. Rows, the "60 end good and improving,"

NORTH WHEAL METAL continues to present the most encouraging pro-

and by a telegram since received from Capt. Rowe, the "60 and good and improving."

NORTH WHALL METAL continues to present the most encouraging prospects. The lode in the adit level is opening out well, and being similar in its character to the famed Metal lode, in Great Wheal Vor, the most confident expectations are entertained that North Wheal Metal will soon prove a profitable mine.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—The 30 west has improved, and is getting under the rich run of ground in the 20. A box of specimens from the 20 fm. level end has been received at the office, which sharsholders will do well to see, and judge for themselves as to the prospects of North Shepherds becoming one of the best sliver-lead mines in Cornwall. Captain Julieff (of West Chiverton) has recently inspected the mises, and his report (which is a private one) is of the most invourable character. It concludes by stating that he has no doubt but what there will be discovered a good mine in the driving of the two western ends.

GWINFINYDD GOLD MINE produced 4 OZS. of gold from a trial of 1½ cwt. of lode stuff. The gold at this mine is associated at times with arsenic, which disorders the quicksilver in amalgamation. Mr. Crookes, however, in the presence of Messrs. Readwin, P. and J. Spence, J. L. Roberts, and J. Parry, put into the machines some of his patent composition, and in a short time the mercury was clear, and 27 dwts. of gold obtained from \$\frac{1}{2}\times cut. of lode stuff. The gold at this mine occurs just now in considerable quantity, and in several places.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN GOLD.—The weight of gold received from this mine for the wesk ending April 30, 20 css., from 16 cwts. of through and through stuff.

EAST GUNNISLAKE.—No report has been received this wook. A telegram last Saturday says—"The ore is all out out, through a small cross-course." A call of 3s. or 4s. will be required at the meeting to-morrow. Shares have receded to 10s., 12s., at which they now stand.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Mr. ALEXANDER S. MAGRAE, of Liverpool, oil and grease merchant, and lamp manufacturer, has invented a no-chimney lamp to substitute dip candles wherever they are used in metalliferous mines. Besides the economical merits he claims for his invention, he circulates the following certificate for Professor Hard-

candles wherever they are used in invention, he circulates the following certomomical merits he claims for his invention, he circulates the following certificate from Professor Hunt:—

London, April 13, 1865.—I have subjected your lamp, which you distinguish as the Miners' Dip Candle Lamp, to very careful experimental examination. The quantity of oil required for a charge of the lamp is an imperial half-plut—that is, a quantity costing 1½d. The lamp was lighted and adjusted to burn at its brightest, the flame being of a pure amber colour, of high illuminating power. At the same time a dip candle of good quality was lighted, and both were burned side by side. The candle required constant attention, the lamp none whatever. Seven and a half dip candles were burned to the fore the oil in the lamp was consumed, the light continuing bright to the end of the experiment,—great care being taken to burn the candles to the very ends, and to keep them carefully snuffed. The illuminating power of the lamp, as compared with a good dip candle, carefully triumed, and burning at its brightest, was determined by several photometric experiments—the illuminating power of the lamp being 900, that of the candle was 256; therefore, the light given by the lamp is equal to that of three and a half dip candles of good quality, with large cotton wicks, burning at their brightest. Requiring no chimney, and resisting the action of ordinary drafts, this lamp may be used with great economy and considerable advantage wherever the dip candle is employed.

Fellow of the Royal Society; Keeper of the Mining Records, Royal School of Mines, and Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.

M. Macran has also invented an oil and wick for the Dawy lamp, by

Mr. Macrae has also invented an oil and wick for the Davy lamp, by hich he professes to save 400 to 500 per cent.—a vast saving in the aggregate consumption of this article.

-REMARKABLY PERFECT CLEAVAGE.—On the 16th SLATE QUARRIES—REMARKABLY PERFECT CLEAVAGE.—On the 16th ult. was split, by Mr. William R. Williams, one of the foremen at the Rhiwbryfdir Slate Company's Quarry (Messrs. Mathew and Son), a block 8 ft. long, so thin that the thickness of each slate was only 1-32nd of an inch. We are not aware that a better specimen of perfect cleavage was ever shown than at the above-mentioned quarry. So thin the slates appeared, that the block, after it was split, closely resembled leaves of a book.

EXPORTS OF STEAM ENGINES.—There has been a very large increase in the exports of steam-engines this year to Egypt, the value of the engines sent in that direction to Feb. 28 having been 107,525L, as compared with 70,765L in 1864, and 5803L in 1863 (corresponding periods). On the other hand, the exports of steam-engines to Spain declined this year to 9724L. as compared with 8447L in 1864, and 93,568L in 1863 (corresponding period). There has also been a very large increase in the exports of other machinery to Egypt this year, a result attributable, probably, to the great stimulus given to cotton cultivation in the India of the Pharoabs.

great stimulus given to cotton cultivation in the land of the Pharoahs.

RAILWAY IRON.—Notwithstanding the advanced stage reached by the great trunk Indian railways, it is worthy of note that the exports of railway iron in that direction, in the first two months of 1865, were 17,838 tons, as compared with 9154 tons in 1864, and 9795 tons in 1863 (corresponding periods). There has been a falling-off in the general demand for railway iron this year—owing to the diminished enquiry from the United States—and but for the revival in the Indian demand, the declension in this branch of our iron exports would have been very serious.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—The invention of Mr. J. G. Jones consists in combining and arranging machinery in such a manner as to em-ploy the water descending in a mine to give motion to the piston, plunger, and moving part of a hydraulic-engine, and by it to actuate an air-pump ear the pla worked by compressed air, are employed.

MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL .- Mr. W. H. Tooth, of Stepney has patented an invention under which he claims refining crade cast-iron and the partial or complete conversion of the same into steel or hardsteely iron, by blowing or forcing through or on to the molten iron carburetted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, cyanogen, or other gases which will combine with and carry off the impurities, or will change the nature

-In the ordinary mode of copper smelting it is usual COFFER SMELTING.—In the ordinary mode of copper smelting it is usual, when the ores do not of themselves contain matters sufficient to form a suitable flux or slag, to add sand or other substances, to form a slag that will separate itself in the smelting-furnace from the regulus containing the copper, so that such slag may be easily withdraws from the furnace without at the same time withdrawing any, or more than a very small portion, of the copper. The taprovement patented by Mesera. Spence and Pochla, of Manchester, consists in using for this purpose the spent shale of the alum manufacture, being the residuant of the shale of the coal measures, after it has been acted upon by sulphurle acid for the production of alum. The quantity for each charge varies with the character of the ore, and in practice is easily assertained by the workman. The result is a good clean slag, and very little loss

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

10 / 10 JULIO 1	METAL MARKET-LOWDON, APRIL 28, 1868.
coppen. £ s. d. £	s. d snass, Per. lb.
	- Sheets 914d
Tough cake 90 0 0	- Wire 9d
Tile 90 0 0-	- Tubes 934d
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 0	014 Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 15 10 0-15 18 0
	" (hammered), 16 0 0-16 10 0
Sheathing & bolts p.ton 95 0 0-	Ditto in faggots 16 0 0-16 10 0
Bottoms 100 0 0-	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
Old (Exchange) , 91 0 0-	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0
mon, Per Ton	. Spindle 20 0 0
Bars Weish, in London., 7 7 6-7	10 0 QUICKSILVER (per bottle), 8 0 0 nom.
Ditto, to arrive 7 7 6- 7	10.0
Nail rods 8 10 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.
" Stafford. in London 8 15 0-9	15 0 Foreign 20 0 0-20 2 6
Bars ditto 8 15 0-11	0 0 To arrive 20 2 6
	10 0 aime,
Sheets, single 10 7 6-11	0 0 In sheets 24 10 0
	TIM.
	0 0 English blocks 97 0 0-
	0 0 Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 98 0 0
	Ditto Refined
	0 0 Ranca
	Straits 93 0 0
	_
	19 6 TIM-PLATES.
	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 9 0- 1 12 0
	5 6 IX Ditto 1st quality , 1 15 6-1 18 0
	18 0 2 2011 24 2011
" spikes 11 0 0-12	10 Cohe " 1 9 0 1 4 0
LEAD,	
	5 0 Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0-
	In London; 20s, less at the works.
Ditto sheet 20 10 0-	
Ditto red lead 22 0 0-23	0 0 YellowMetal Sheathingp.lb. 8d81/d.
Ditto white 26 0 0-27	0 0 Sheetsp. lb. 8d81/4 d.
Ditto patent shot 23 0 0-	- Indian Charcoal Pigs) - a a - 10 a
Spanish	
	to to to 44 and to be a to a

· At the works, Is. to Is. 6d. per box less

REMARKS.—The astounding and deplorable intelligence received from America, that President Lincoln had been assassinated, has had a prejudicial effect upon the Metal Market. The former news of the surrender of General Lee and his army had caused matters to look decidedly better; and as there appeared every prospect that peace would be the result at no distant day, those engaged in the metal trade were looking forward with well-grounded hope to a revival of the trade with America, and, consequently, an improvement in the metal market here; indeed, already a considerable effect had been produced in the prices of certain metals, which had much advanced; but the advices now received will counteract, for the present at least, these improvements and favourable anticipations. Prices have already fallen, and confidence is somewhat shaken; as it is felt that have already fallen, and confidence is somewhat shaken; as it is felt that the future of America is very uncertain, it being quite impossible at the present time to foresee what further changes may take place, or how the late sad events may affect the question of a speedy peace. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped that matters will eventually revert to their original course, when the present excitement has passed away; and that peace may yet be established upon a mild and permanent basis. Should this appear likely to be the case, the depression now felt in the metal market will only be temporary, and we shall soon again see a return to that improvement which has now been interrupted. as now been interrupted.

COPPER.—The market is not quite so firm. Manufactured can now

Dotained at 95%, but orders are not very numerous.

Inon.—In Staffordshire there is a slightly improved demand, and should IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a slightly improved demand, and should the American war be brought to a termination, there is no doubt a good demand would spring up from that side. Home orders had got into arrear during the lock-out, and are now being pressed for completion; while the continental demand is also moderately good. Few makers are, however, now getting the full trade prices. In Welsh there is no change whatever—some orders are still being offered which would have gone to Stafford-shire had it not been for the lock-out. There are a good number of orders at present on the makers' books. For the week ending the 20th inst. the exports reached 1007 tons. In Swedish iron the price still continues firm. In Scotch pig-iron the varied advices from America have caused considerable fluctuations in prices. At the commencement of the week the price stood at 55s. cash, but the intelligence of the surrender of General Lee and his army caused considerable excitement, and price ran up to 57s. cash, at which a large amount of business was done; this was not, however, maintained, and a fall occurred to 56s. 6d. cash, and afterwards to 56s. 3d. cash, and 55s. 6d. one month. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln created quite a panic, and prices declined to 53s. 9d. cash, and 54s. one month. The last advices from Glasgow report considerable activity in the market at 53s. 9d. twenty-one days, and 54s. 6d.

cash, and 54s. one month. The last advices from Glasgow report considerable activity in the market at 53s. 9d. twenty-one days, and 54s. 6d. three months, but the tone gradually improved, and business was done at 54s. 6d. cash, and 55s. one month, at which it remained at the close.

Lead continues in very limited demand, and sales of common English pig have been made at 19t. 5s.; for other kinds prices are without alteration.

TIN.—The market for Straits was very active at the forepart of the week, and prices continued to advance, business being done as high as 95t, cash and 98t. full prompt; but this upward tendency was checked by the unfavourable advices from America, and prices fell to 93t, cash, at which business was done. Banca, also, which had advanced to 100t., has returned again to the former quotation.

turned again to the former quotation.

Spelter.—The late advance in this metal has now been ch Spelter.—Include advance in this motal has now been checked, and prices have become lower, business having been done at 201. 7s. 6d. on the spot, and more recently at 201. 2s. 6d., and at present even easier terms are obtainable, the present quotation being 201. to 201. 2s. 6d. on the spot, and 201. 2s. 6d. for forward delivery.

Tin-Plates.—The improved feeling evinced last week has been maintained, and a further advance of 1s. per box has taken place,

Steel and Quicksilver in limited demand, at the quotations.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET-APRIL 27.

Pig-Iron.—As we thought last week, pig-iron has advanced steadily up to Tuesday evening, when the market closed at 57s. 6d. to 58s., cash; but the news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln caused a panic yesterday, and prices fell to 55s., remaining the same to-day.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—Welsh bars have continued to improve during

MANUFACTURED IRON.—Welsh bars have continued to improve during the week, and are quoted very firmly at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. in Wales. There is also a better enquiry for Staffordshire iron, at somewhat advanced prices. There is nothing new to report from North Staffordshire, the features of the strike still remaining the same; no iron seems to have been made there yet, and we do not see that matters are any nearer a settlement than they were last week. There is no demand for the States yet, and there is now no likelihood of any for some time to come, as all business must be at a complete standstill across the Atlantic till the present tremendous political crisis is tided over.

TIN-PLATES have not suffered so much as pig-iron; early in the week they advanced to 22s. 6d. and 22s. for cokes, but yesterday and to-day they have declined to 21s. 6d. and 22s., with little or no business doing. When the present excitement is over they will improve again.

to present excitement is over they will improve again.

Tix.—English is very firm at the full list price, and smelters refuse to the large orders. The tin market has taken a decided turn, and is in enter large orders.

enter large orders. The tin market has taken a decided turn, and is in every way improved.

COPPER, LEAD, and SPELTER are much in the same position as last week. The murder of Mr. Lincoln has thrown a complete gloom over the whole trade, and business is at a standstill, waiting for further intelligence. President Johnston is well known to be bitterly hostile to the South, and disposed to give no quarter to the vanquished. This, combined with the confusion that will prevail at Washington, may induce the Confederacy to strike another blow for freedom, and prolong the war indefinitely: this, as a matter of course, would be a death-blow to the late improvement which has taken place in the metal market.

IMPORTS OF ORES, &c., FROM APRIL 10 TO APRIL 22:—
295 tons of sulphur ore.

873 bars of tin. 0 TO APRIL 22:
573 bars of tin.
3 coils of submarine wire.
148 coils of wire rods.
10 bundles of lead.
22 bags of silver ore.
23 bags of setal.
65 bags of lead ore.
60 boxes of steel.
2497 bags of copper barills. 295 tons of sulphur ore.
7 casks of since 1
4534 quintals of copper regulus.
28 bags of copper regulus.
2 bags of copper.
1 barrel of copper.
18 casks of copper.
120 tons of pig-fron.
286 bags of copper ore.
18,554 quintals of copper ore.

EXPORTS FROM APRIL 10 TO API	
Bar Tona 2880 Rod 901 Hoop 230 Sheet 335 Fig 1745 Rallway 960 Plates 233 Swedes 234	Steel tyres Ten Galvanined sheets Fish plates Tyre iron Knee iron Rails (old) 16,593 boxts of the plate

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 28.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 20.—Rylands and a radio Circum? "Post lively market, and good business done. Many pigs changed has sellers firmer. As to prices, some asking 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per tee post lively market, and good business done.

Scarcely any commercial interest has suffered more in or the war in America than that of mining. For three or four years the war in America sum the best customers for their produce, and he worked on under great difficulties, and with heavy losses. Before war tin was at 80% per ton, and has since been at 50% to 58% for than war tin was at 80%. per ton, and has since been at 50% to 53% for this quality, thus seriously reducing the profits on many mines, and estables and the serious profits on the quantity of silver that it contains, is the only metal that has to the quantity of silver that it contains, is the only metal that has the firm. It was, therefore, with no small degree of pleasure that the min world heard on Monday of the prospect of peace. A better feeling the gether prevailed in the MINING SHARE MARKET; and on Tuesday, we a rise of 3%. Per ton in tin was reported, it was almost impossible to use cute the orders for shares in one or two mines that became in denied On Wednesday, things again opened buoyantly, but the sad news to soon afterwards arrived from America paralysed it for the time, and its not yet recovered its tone. We hope, hawever, for the best, and many tiently await the next tidings from America. We are glad, however, confirm the report that English tin has risen 3% per ton, and that as ther and immediate rise is by no means improbable. The settling of a fortnightly account took place on Friday, and had no special feature, a cept a very short supply of East Gunnislake shares for deliver, a Gunnislakes, in our last, were 2½ to 2½, firm, and the agent's report, accived on the Friday morning, valued the lode in the adit end at 80% fm. A special report from Capt. Rodda, the agent of Gunnislake (ters), valued it at 100%, the same day, and said it had every appearant of continuing. Great was the general surprise, therefore, to learn, a Monday morning, that a telegram had arrived late on the Saturday sian noon, to say that the ore in the end had been cut out by a small cracourse. Shares dropped at once to 1½, 2, and left off 1½. They tun since declined to 15s., and leave off 15s. to 20s. On applying at that fice of the company to-day for the usual weekly report, we were informed that it had not arrived! In our article of the 15th, we hinted that it had not arrived! In our article of the other of the flowing week le quality, thus seriously reducing the profits on many mines, and a the present instance, we are assured that the agents only learnt of the falling off in the lode on the Saturday morning, and we must, therefore acquit them of blame; though the extraordinary enmity against the min in another quarter is subject of comment. The ore in the end appears is have been cut out by a small cross-course, but may ere long again min its appearance; and the report for the meeting to-morrow may be da

ppearance; and the constraint of the cross-cut in the 92 is being pushed a

is appearance; and the report for the meeting to-morrow may be of more cheering nature.

West Caradon shares have been in good demand, up to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), and lem off 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), acall of 1\(\triangle \), paid; the cross-cut in the 92 is being pushed a with a view of cutting Clymo and Jope's lodes, with favourable indication; the 38 cross-cut, on Hallett's cross-course, is also near the intersective of Pryor's lode; these three points are of importance, and it is considered good lode, as either of them would double the price of shares, which, it must be remembered, have fallen from 70\(\triangle L\). East Russell shares were fin, at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), till Wednesday, when a telegram arrived that the 130 hai improved to 30\(\triangle L\), per fathom; shares rose to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\), on Thursday another telegram was received that the lode had improved to 70\(\triangle L\), per fathom, and shares rose to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\), on Friday the value had risen to 80\(\triangle L\), per fathom, and shares rose to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\), and left off 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\triangle L\), camborne, 3\(\triangle L\), 5\(\frac{1}{2}\), in the sale of tin just announced, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\), to 15\(\triangle L\), in 18\(\frac{1}{2}\). Bottle Hill shares in demad, a 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), to 15\(\frac{1}{2}\), the sale of tin just announced, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) to the interest who gives a very favourable report of its prospects. It is, in fact, situate in a rich district for lead, and shows every prospect of early success.

West Chiverton, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\), the sele of lead for the fortuight realised 225\(\frac{3}{2}\). The best parcel, 80 tons, brought 21\(\frac{1}{2}\). 8\(\frac{1}{2}\), the second, of 40 tos. 13\(\frac{1}{2}\). 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\), they daily expect to cut the lode in the 3\(\frac{1}{2}\). 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\),

On the Stock Exchange a very limited amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Carn Bres, 61, 7, 7½; East Gunnislake, 2; Greet Wheal Vor, 33; North Roskear, 16; South Condurrow, 3½; East Lovell, 11; South Wheal Frances, 17; Wheal Setton, 2023.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 10, 10½; Yudanamutana, 1½, 1½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 30, 29, 30, 28½, 28; Vallanzasca, 1½; Washoe, 4½, 4½; Alamillos, 1½: United Mexican, 4; Montes Aureos, 3.

Inish Mine Share Market.—Last week we had to allude to a "combination of attention-engrossing subjects" as the disturber of our usual besiness in mining securities. This week the sad and exciting news of the lamentable assassination of the President of the United States of America, which will be known to all the civilised world ere we can go to press, has, of course, brought the "comparative stagnation," referred to in our last issue, to a climax; and with the exception of a few transactions on the first days of this week, no business worth noting has been done in mins, and the little that was effected gave evidence of a tendency towards lower rates. Mining Company of Ireland shares brought 344, 5s., or a quarter advance, for July account, but for cash transactions there were sellers in advance, for July account, but for cash transactions there were sellers in the market. Carysfort shares were weak, and changed hands at 13. Killaloe Slate and General Mining for Ireland shares are ineffectually offered for sale. Connorree shares are quiet. Wicklow Copper shares are in request for deferred account, but for immediate settlement they are in request for deferred account, but for immediate settlement they are heavy. The accounts of this company for the six months ending on the heavy. The accounts of this company for the six months ending on the Julium of the company the Dublin contemporaries consider the financial position of the company the half-year. This van

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is however, only borne out so far as it relates to cash at the bankers, and bills receivable, which are less by 2782%, than in October last, while, on the other hand, there is an increase in the amount of "outstanding ores" of 3431%. In our opinion, "ores on hand" are quite as safe an asset as cash at bank, and, in point of interest, a change in the market price, which can hardly go lower, would soon pay better than any allowance a bank is likely to make. There has been a considerable falling off in the raisings for one, but of coppery and other pyrites there has been an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the total produce actually sold has brought an increase of 7000 tons; and the resident managing director 7000 tons; and 1000 tons;

The report presented at the first ordinary general meeting of the International Contralor Company, on Thursday (over which Mr. G. P. Kimon presided) was a highly satisfactory one; it will be found in detail in another column. The statement of accounts shows a profit on the nine months ending March, of 96,1217. 7s. 7d., or nearly 11,0002, per month. A reserve fund of 60,0002, was created; the preliminary expenses were written off in full; 20,0002, was appropriated to the payment of 10 per cent. dividend, and the balance was carried forward to next account. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the successful results of their operations, and explain that the reason of recommending only 10 per cent. dividend is that, from the peculiar character of their business, the actual results of the profits from business already turned over to the company will enable the directors to recommend annual dividends considerably exceeding the present for the next four or five years. The dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. was, then unanimously sanctioned, and the usual complimentary votes were passed. tary votes were passed.

of 10 per cent. was, then unanimously sanctioned, and the usual complementary votes were passed.

The PLYMOUTH SHIPBUILDING, DOCK. AND IRONWORKS COMPANY, with a capital of 250,000L., in shares of 25L each, has been introduced by the International Contract Company. The object of the undertaking is to purchase the freehold at Queen Anne's Shipyard, at Plymouth, and the shipbuilding business connected with it, and to carry on iron and wooden shipbuilding and mechanical engineering in all its branches. The premises are eligibly situated in close promixity to Sutton Harbour, and forming the scaboard of Catwater anchorage, the branch station of the South Devon Railway being in the immediate vicinity. It is mentioned that at present there are no iron shipbuilding works at Plymouth, and much inconvenience and expense often result to shipowners in consequence of vessels outward bound having to put back to London for repair. Both labour and the freight of iron, coal, and timber are extremely low, and there is a great and growing demands for such works as they propose to carry on. The yard has a frontage to the sea of upwards of 1200 ft., or capacity for laying down 20 ships, taking an average of 60 feet in width for each ship. The establishment comprises a fire-class stone-built dry dock, with all necessary buildings and appliances in good repair, and on the premises are a lime kiln, four excellent dwelling-houses, suitable for manager and employes, six cottages for foremen, &c., a good supply of fresh water, and an abundance of lime and building stone. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent is guaranteed by the International Contract Company.

A company, under the general management of Mr. Lewis Farley, between the premises are allowed to the premises are company.

cent is guaranteed by the International Contract Company.

A company, under the general management of Mr. Lewis Farley, whose practical experience and long residence in Turkey especially quality him for successfully conducting its affairs, has been incorporated as the Ottoman Company, with a capital of 500,000%, in shares of 20% each, for the purpose of transacting the safe and highly profitable business of commission merchants and financial agents in connection with the trade and commerce of the Ottoman empire, such business being strictly confined to the Ottoman empire, such business being strictly confined to the Ottoman empire, such business being strictly confined to the Ottoman empire, such business is evidenced by the consular replies to Sir Henry Bulwer's Circular Despatch, an abstract of which will be found in the prospectus published in another column. The Vice-Consula' replies are all to the effect that the merchants' chief source of profit is the interest charged upon lending the farmers money on crops, the rate varying from 12 to 72 per cent, per annum.

At Refurth Ticksting, on Thursday, 3175 tons of one were sold rear

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3175 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,2854. Is. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 1226. 6s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 4t. 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 196 tons 7 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

		Tons.		Stan	dard		P	oduce), I	rice	pe	r t	on.	Per	nnit	. 0	re co	ppe	æ.
	Mar. 30	3393		£124	10	0 .		636.		£5	2	6		168	. 256	1	£81	1	6
	April 6	3281		124	0	0 .		614.		. 5	6	0		16	4		81	11	0
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T	e following	dividends	have	been	dec	lare	d	during A	pril:-			
	Mine.				Per	shar	re.	,	Amo	unt		
	East Caradon	*********			£0	10	0		£3072	0	0	
	Wheal Seton.	*** *******			. 5	0	0	********	1980	0	0	
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	West Wheal	Seton			. 4	Õ	ŏ		1600	0	0	
6	Marke Valley				. 0	2	6		1125	0	0	
	Wheal Basset	**********			. 1	10	0		678	0	0	
	Medel									_	_	

At East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on April 20, the accounts showed a celli balance of 1992, 1s. 7d., with subsequent receipts for copper ore of 35151. 16s. It was recived that the secting was of opinion a change in the management of the mine was derivable; and the committee of management was instructed to dispense with the series of Capt. Thomas Gianville, and appoint another agent in his place. The next sampling was estimated to be about 300 tons of copper ore.

At North Wheal Basset meeting, on April 19, the accounts showed a dait taken of 4771, 18s. 4d. The arrears of call amount to 6791, 5s. 6d. A call of it 6, pre share was made. The treasurer has since received cash for copper ore, 18s. 18s. 2d.; and Capt. Roberta says.—"We expect to sample on the 36th inst. about 64 issue of opper ore, better quality than their, and in a month hence we hope to said its wins below the 32 holds down to the 42 there will, I think, be a fair chance of treasuring the seturns of copper ore; and, on the whole, the prospects are as good, or rather stite, than they were two months since."

At Wheal Par meeting, on April 13, reports were read from the agents

At Wheal Par meeting, on April 13, reports were read from the agents of he mins, also from Capt. Daw, of Carn Brea, and Capt. George, of Faismonth, relative to the present position and future working of the mine; when it was resolved that all the slope be stoped, that the engine-shaft be sunk to the 30, and that the ends at the 20 be continued to be driven. The offer of Mr. T. Elford was accepted, and a sample cargo of fine are is to be at once sent to him at Swansea. The expenses of the mine are to be at once cardialed, and the offer of the purser to reduce his salary to 44. 4s. per month, of the ansager's to 44. 4s., of the agent's to 64. 6s., and of the engineer's to 10s. 6d. were sepoled. Mr. W. Polkinghorns was ongaged to addit the accounts.

At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, westerday (Mr. United in the chair)

to use its to be at conce sent to min, purser to reduce his sainty more unabled, and the offer of the purser to reduce his sainty meeting in the counts and the counts of the agent's to 6f. 6s., and of the engineer's to 10s. 6d. were necessary to 4f. 4s., of the agent's to 6f. 6s., and of the engineer's to 10s. 6d. were necessary to 4f. 4s., of the agent's to 6f. 6s., and of the engineer's to 10s. 6d. were meeting. At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Upton in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 342f. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Death as a sense absolved a balance of assets over itabilities of 204f. Details elsewhere.

At West Wheal Vor meeting, on Monday (Mr. Gundry in the chair), the accounts for January and February showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a debit balance of 48f. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 16ft, showed a

At West Wheal Vor meeting, on Monday (Mr. Gundry in the chair), the ascense showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2044. Details elsewhere. At Wheal Emily Henricita meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Jan. and Ph. showed a debt balance of 484. 5s. 5d. The loss on the two months' working was 1871, by 18. 4d. call of 5s. per share was made. Several relinquishments were compted, and the mine will benseforth be in 849ths. It was resolved that, in consequence of the small number of men employed, Mr. Permewan be in future the only mines of the mine.

At Hingston Down Counsols meeting on Thursday (Rev. C. Clinton in last thir), the accounts for January and February showed a cash balance in hand of metalty, the accounts for January and February showed a cash balance in hand of metalty, in the accounts for January and February showed a cash balance in hand of metalty, in the account of the mine.

At the County of the metalty of the mine at the time of the next amplity of rew will be about 480 tons.

At the North Robert Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Procter in the least), the account showed a loss on the four months' operations of 7481. A call of 5s. Per share was made, payable in two instalments. Details in another column.

At Penhalis Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Goslett in the chair), has account showed a loss on the three months' working (notwithstanding the depressed half we intersected in the 40, but that sumdent time had not clayed to estimate it at the date of the report the lode had been critical only 3 ft. The 60 fm. level widese that it was the calebrated Pluk lode, that produced such sommons riches in the two passed in the olde in the next 6 or 8 feet driving, which was taken as an Old Plan Mins. The general prospects were considered most satisfactory. The report we present was the state of the report the lode had been critical to a stimate it as the calebrated Pluk lode, that produced such sommons riches in the widese that it was the calebrated Pluk lode, that produced such sommons riches in the

At the Wheal Ellen (S.A.) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Champion in the chair), an adjournment took piace till May 18, by which time the next advices from Australia would be received. Details in another solumn.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, yesterday, the directors report, together with the resolutions appended thereto, were much approved of, and carried with a great degree of unanimity—there being only one dissentient. The high rate of interest here, and the offer of higher interest by others, prevented the placing of the 5 per cent. guaranteed preference stock, except to the excent of 18,410;. it was, therefore, resolved that the capital of the company (now consisting of 300,000 ordinary stock fally paid up—2370; of five per cent. preference fully paid up—and 197,630 of 5 per cent. guaranteed preference stock —of which 18,410; has been taken and fully paid up as aforesaid, be increased by the creation and issue of 179,220; new preference stock, to be called 6 per cent. guaranteed preference stock. The holders of the 5 per cent, preference stock are to have the option of changing it for 6 per cent, guaranteed preference stock. This new stock is to be paid for hy four instalments, due to May and October, 1865, and in January and April, 1866. The directors were authorised to give effect to the resolutions.

At the Hydraulic Tube Drawing and Steel Ordnance Company meet-

The directors were authorised to give effect to the resolutions.

At the Hydraulic Tube Drawing and Steel Ordnance Company meeting yesterday the directors congratulated the shareholders upon the progress that had been made during the first nine months of the company's existence, and stated that their confidence in the success of the undertaking and the value of the patents continues unabated. Operations have been somewhat retarded by want of suitable premises, but the directors secured the present works in Macclesfield-street on advantageous terms, the lease, with the machinery, having been purchased for less than the price of an engine of the power of that included, whilst the situation is sufficiently central for the company's offices; the renal is 150l, per annum. The necessary mechinery is in course of erection, and the directors expect that everything will be shortly completed. Before the expiration of the term for which the 10 per cent, minimum dividend is guaranteed the directors confidently look forward to profitable returns from the sale of the company's manufactures.

Thereo Mining Marker.—The news from America that Consent London.

ranteed the directors confidently look forward to profitable returns from the sale of the company's manufactures.

Truro Mining Market.—The news from America that General Lee had surrendered with his whole army caused quite a sensation in the public mind. This immediately advanced 31, per ton, and parties best sequainted with her trade are confident that heavy advances will quickly follow—in fact, the tone and firmness of the market have thrown new life into both mine adventurers, agents, and the working minera themselves. Gentlemen who had laid out just their all in tin mines, were almost driven to despair in consequence of the low price, are now quite freed from those fears, and are looking forward to a bright future. The leading tin mines of the district are Wheal Jane, West Jane, 8t. Day United, Great Busy, Budnick Consols, Polberro, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Ylow, &c. The lead mines are also looking well, among which may be noticed West Chiverton, North Shepherds, Wheal Hope, Chiverton, North Chiverton, when worth, and others. Special attention should be paid to Great Suuth Chiverton, which adjoins West Chiverton, where they have some spiendid todes cut at aballow levels, precisely of the same appearance and character as their rich neighbours. Capitalists will do well to invest here, as a great rise in the price of shares may be fully expected. The closing prices are—Wheal Jane, 7t. 10. St.; West Jane, 6s.; Falmouth and Sperries, 25s. to 26s.; Budnick Consols, 40s. to 46s.; Great Busy, 2t. to 3l. 5s.; Wheal Kitty, 2ts. to 22s.; North Jane, 18s. to 29s.; East Carn Brea, 7t. 5s. to 7t. 10s.; Wheal Ross, 3t. 10s. to 3l. 15s.

Coat. Market.—The fresh arrivals this week numbered 105 ves-

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week numbered 105 vessels, a large proportion screw steamers. The trade for household coal has ruled very heavy throughout the week, at a general reduction in prices of 1s. per ton. Hartley's met with a good edquiry, and have advanced in the week 6d. per ton. Manufacturers' steady, at about last quotations. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 16s.; Gd.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 15s.: Tunstall Wallsend, 15s.; West Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 16s. 6d.: 3 cargoes unsold; 60 ships at sea.

Exports of Coal.—By the Monthly Circular of Means, Laird Livery.

60 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported during March was 732,401 tons, against 664,708 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing a increase of 67,693 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 361,382 tons; Yorkshire, 23,457 tons; Liverpool, 45,912 tons; London, 6968 tons; Severn ports, 234,981 tons; and Scotch, 59,701 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 34,577 tons; Yorkshire ports, 2818 tons; Severn ports, 22,184 tons; Scotch, 14,148 tons. The decrease—Liverpool, 13,002 tons. The total shipments from Jan. to March, 1,762,660 tons; corresponding period last year, 1,772,345 tons: decrease, 9685 tons.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—On Wednesday, a meeting of malleable frommasters was held at Glasgow. The suggestion made by the delegated masters at the committee meeting held on Monday last—that the proposed reduction should only be at the rate of 6d. per ton on the wages of puddlers, and 5 per cent. on those of millmen, instead of 1s. and 10 per cent. respectively as originally announced—was accepted and confirmed by the various masters present. At a general meeting of iron-workers held at Controloge, on Wednesday, it was agreed to accept the terms offered by the masters, there being only 68 dissentients out of the 1600 men present.—Scotsman.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

GREAT CARADON MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE,
ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at 5s. per share cash, all calls paid.—Sellers will
please state number to Mr. Charles Hasekows, 4s. Charles-street, City-road, London
N.B.—Cash on receipt of transfer.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Farties would anve time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual Address, "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a person of considerable experience in Cornish and
Devon mining, a SITUATION as MANAGER to a MINING COMPANT on
the Continent.—Apply to "B. C.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.,

WANTED, by the advertiser, who has had 30 years' practical experience as a miner, a SITUATION either as UNDERGROUND AGENT. DRESSER, or MANAGER of a SLATE QUARRY. No objection to go abroad.—Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to "E. D.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WATER WHEEL WANTED, about 30 to 35 feet, by 3 or 4 feet breast.—Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price, Mr. Harto, Bampfylde Copper Mining Company (Limited), 5, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in the GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, at 5s. per share.—Apply to "E. Y.," Pog-office, Throgmorton-street, City.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKEN,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.
Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and
three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified
agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position
to afford the earliest information to his cilents, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or
sell in mines, railways, or other securities.
Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines
also the Camborne and Illogan districts.
A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a
large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 8s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

TO INVESTORS.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor, the FOLLOWING SHARES are FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCKE PRICES. Particulars on application to Mr. J. Newcomp, 33, Cumberland-street, Pimlica, S.W.:

	No. of shares. 10 East India Cot-	Paid. £50	(all)		£35	No. of shares. 8 Crowan &. Wen. 10 Fortescue Cons		(all) .	. £	ice.
١	20 Clowance Wood.,	70			35					15
I	20 Cape Cornwall (St. Just)	30		••	15	20 City of London and Colonial	70			50
ı	6 Havan Silver- Ld.	2514			9	Finance			•	
١	50 So. Devon Slab and Slate	16214		••	140	20 Maudiin 50 Wheal Ida	122	1.	id	85
ı			No	rei	dagosa	e offer refused.		0		-

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DEESSING PLACE on moderate terms Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will acompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES,—MESSIRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted condicinally as to the sligibility of all cond fide investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COM-PANY.—The advices from the mines received by the West India mail, which arrived yesterday, are of the most encouraging character, fully corrobo-rating the favourable opinions bitherto entertained as to the value of this company's property. The official detailed report will appear next week.

rating the favourable opinions hitherto entertained as to the value of this company's property. The official detailed report will appear next week.

Mining Machinery.—An improved pestle and mortar ore-crushing machine has been invented by Mr. P. G. Gardiner, of New York. It is stated that one most commendable feature, financially considered, is its extraordinary cheapness as compared with a stamp mill of like capacity. Its compact form and comparatively light weight likewise give it as advantage in facilitating its transport to remote mines. The apparatus consists of a circular pan or or ellilating kettle, carrying a ball of about a couple of tons weight. The pan moves upon a diagonal axie, which is attached at its upper end to an arm, so that it receives a rotatory and oscillating motion at the same time. By this arrangement the quarts or metallic ore is reduced to an impalable powder at the rate of about 1 ton per hour, with not more than 3-horse power. As the machine has a steady oscillating movement given to the ball, which is entirely free and continually changing its position, a compound rotary motion, the entire surface of the ball is brought in contact with the substance to be ground, thereby accomplishing a greater amount of perfect grinding force with less power than any other machine ever before constructed. It is fed at the top of sizes usually fed to stamps, and is discharged through a cone in the centre of the machine, passing out to any desired point. Air. Gardiner also employs a cracking machine, somewhat similar to Blake's Stone Crusher.

OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Samuel Young, of Manchester, which relates to the production and application of a motive power by means of the pressure of weights, and the improvements consist in a novel combination, construction, and arrangement of mechanism for applying the power so obtained to a crank shaft, so as to constitute an engine. The weights are to be applied in the form of edinary "governor balls" conne

sing the levers, maintains the working power.

TERTING STRAM-BOILERS,—In order to obviate the supposed injurious effects of the hydraulic blow of the water upon the plates, Mr. Jobard, so long since as 1844, proposed (as described in Mr. Paget's paper, read before the Society of Arts on Wednesday), to fill the boiler with water, first loading the safety-valves, and to then dilate the water by means of heat applied on the outside. In applying this discovery, Dr. Joule, of Manchester, in addition to the loading the safety-valve, used a metallic pressure-gauge, "to be constantly observed; and if the pressure arising from the expansion of the water goes on increasing continuously, without sudden decrease or stoppage, until the test pressures is obtained, it may be inferred that the boiler has sustained it without suffering strain." The plan has the merit of affecting the plates by both heat and pressure, thus bringing them under everyday conditions.

RALIROAD MAKING IN KANSAS,—An American paper states that a contract has been made with influential Germans to bring from Germany 2000 men, who will each take a tract of the Kickapoo Raliroad lands in Kansas, and work out its value on the railroad. An agent is now in Germany for the purpose of forwarding the men, and they are expected to arrive in May.

Date. April 31—	Mines. Great Laxey	Tons.	P	ice p	er ton	 Purchasers. St. Helen's Co.
		LEAD	O OH	ES.		

		LEA	D O	RE	5.		
Date.	Mines.	Ton	s. 1	Price	per	ton	Parchasers.
April 21-	Cargoll	72		£17	10	0	 R. Michell & Son.
April 25-	Wheal Trelawny	55	*****	28	15	0	 Bury Port Co.
April 27-	Wheal Frank Mills	75		20	6	0	 R. Michell & Son.
_	ditto	85		13	10	0	 ditto
_	Westminster	40		13	3		Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Mount Pleasant				16		 ditto
_	Hendre Ucha	2		12	13	6	 A. Eyton.
	ditto				13	6	 Newton, Keates, & Co.
	ditto				13		Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Bryngwyn				2		
	Fron Hall				16		
-	Glan Allun	20		13	2		
	South Kilmory				9		Newton, Keates, & Co.
	Pool Park				14		Walker, Parker, & Co.
_	Roman Gravels	25		12	15		Newton, Keates, & Co.
	Penyclyn						Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Llangynog United				8		 ditto
	Park						 ditto
	Cwmbyr				3		Newton, Keates, & Co.
	Dyfngwm						Walker, Parker, & Co.
	Caeconroy				2		 ditto
	Linnerchyraur						Newton, Keates, & Co.
	Mine sold, on April						

BLACK TIN.

COPPER ORES.

Mines.		ons.		ice.		Mines.	Price.		ms.	
Clifford Am	algamated	80	. £1	9	6		51	24	8	
ditto	*********	76	. 0	8	0	ditto	45	 1	5	6
ditto	********	68	. 7	0	0	ditto	44	 4	4	- 6
ditto	*********	67	. 1	18	0	ditto	38	 4	9	0
ditto	*********	58	. 4	1	0	ditto	26	 7	8	0
ditto	********	57	. 1	2	0	Craddock Moor	62	 6	13	6
ditto	********		. 2	1	6	ditto	54	 5	17	0
ditto	*********	46	. 1	11	6	ditto	53	 7	7	
ditto	*********	32	. 5	6	0	ditto	24	 3	3	6
ditto	********	16	. 4	10	6	ditto	22	 4	5	-
South Carac	ion	91	. 5	10	6	Hallenbeagle	****** 80	 5	11	0
ditto	*********	80	. 8	8	6	ditto	68	 3	14	
ditto	*********	64	. 16	1	0		47	4	15	
ditto	********	56	. 6	5	6	Great North D	owns 80	 6	1	
ditto	********	54	. 7	2	6	ditto	60	 3	14	
ditto	********		. 12	8	6	Glasgow Carad	on 53	 2	1	
ditto	*********	45	. 13	15	6	ditto	****** 48	 3	1	
ditto	*********			11	0	ditto	37	 7	2	
Phonix Mir	nes	87	. 4	18	6	Wheal Rose	71	 3	14	
ditto	*********	79	. 2	14	0		56	8	16	
ditto	*********		. 1	18	0	Great Brigan		6	5	C
ditto	*********	63	. 2	6	6	ditto	50	 6	9	
ditto	********		. 1	18	0	Falmouth and	Sperries., 32	 2	1	- 6
ditto	*********	40	. 8	3	6	Great Wheal 7	owan 25	 1	5	
ditto	*********		. 2	6	6	Treffry's Regul	ns 20	 11	3	
Fowey Con	ols	80		14	0	Feock Regulus			7	-
ditto	********	76		3	0	North Gramble			17	
ditto	*********			0	0	Grambler, &c.			17	1
ditto				9	6	Buckingham's		8	12	
ditto				17	0	Opie's Precipita		93	14	-

ditto	10	I		·	North Grambler		18		2.0	
	70		0	0			14	. 5	17	6
	66		9	6	Buckingham's Ore		12	. 3	12	6
	65		17	0	Opie's Precipitate		2	. 23	16	0
	50		13	0	Wheal Cupid		1		0	0
West Damsel			16	0		-				
			TAI	P	RODUCE.					
Clifford Amalgam.	. 550				Great Brigan 1	103	£	655	0	0
South Caradon	471	4325	16		Falmouth and Sper.			68		0
			4	8	Great Wh. Towan	25		31		0
Fower Consols	407	1707			Treffry's Regulus		****	228	10	-
West Damsel	. 259	1036						147	10	ä
Craddock Moor	. 215	1290	17	6	North Grambler			111	12	2
Hallenbeagle			14	6	Gram. & St. Aubyn	14		82	- 5	ñ
Great North Down			10		Buckingham's Ore			43	10	0
Glasgow Caradon.			4	0	Opie's Precipitate	2		47	12	ň
Wheal Rose			13	6	Wheal Cupid	1	****		0	ŏ
Average Standard		. £122	6	0	Average Produce	6 1	6 6	••••	6	16

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASES),		
Names. Tons. Amo	unt		
Vivian and Sons £2256	8	1	
Freeman and Co 1016	- 8	11	
Grenfell and Sons 1776	0	1	
Sims, Willyams, and Co 467% 1669	15	5	
Williams, Foster, and Co 5144 3095	17		
Mason and Elkington 2302	13	1	
Bankart and Sons 783	4	0	ŀ
Copper Miners' Company 263% 1567	4	4	
Charles Lambert 285	7	6	
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co 183 4-5., 533	6	8	
Total 3175 £15,285	1	6	

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne—Mines and pacels.—Clifford Amalgamated 820—West Seton 493—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 390—South Tolgas 191—Tolearne 176—North Roskess 126—Wheal Basset 129—East Grey ville 127—South Frances 126—East Pool 122—Naugiles 104—South Crofty 92—Nort Crofty 86—Moliant 46. West Stray Park 25—Wheal Grenville 15—Wheal Crofty 12—Wheal Harriett 13—East Treaker'sy 10—Total, 3119 tons.

Woosa Harriett 13—East Treaterby 10—Total, 3119 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcells.—Frosper United 373—East Carn Bres 347—Wheal Margery 277—West Basest 265—East Rosswarns 193—Levant 192—Treioweth 131—New Rosewarns 117—Botaliact 195—Wheal Certits 82—Copper Hill 65—Wheal Baller 55—North Basest 46—Totvaddes 46
—Boccaswell 37—Wheal Unity Consols 29—Great Work 22—Boswidden 22—Great Wa.
Alfred 14—South Buller 45—Total, 2433 tons. Mar

TAMENTO A SYNTHEM SET

WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanngs among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of sha

property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

GREAT LAXEY.—In our last we replied to a correspondent of our Circular, and stated that we did not know of any real cause for a fall of 3t. per share in these shares. This week another correspondent informs us that we are in error in supposing the shares had in reality fallen, as the bonus on the new shares was more than equal to the difference in quotations. He also asks us our reasons for considering Great North Laxey the color with state that seems worthy of our notice. only mine among those around the star that seems worthy of our notice In the first place, respecting the quotation of Great Laxey, shares were only mine among those around the star that seems worthy of our notice. In the first place, respecting the quotation of Great Laxey, shares were a few months since done as high as 211, and the quotation that struck our first correspondent was 161, a difference of 51, but if we take into consideration that a purchaser of five shares at 211.—1051.—had one new share allotted to him at 81, the six would cost him 1131, and these, at the late price of 161, would have brought him 961, a fall of very near 31, per share, as we stated. The price of shares, it will be seen, has now gone up to 181, each. In reference to the second question, we consider Great North Laxey Mine the best speculation near Great Laxey, for two reasons—1. The district is one in which ore does not make shallow, and years and money are required to make a mine. Great North Laxey is seven years in advance of the others—has had during that seven years 23,0001, spent upon it, is now 70 fathoms deep, and productive; while its machinery and plant are equal to carry it down 100 fathoms.—2. The rich 10de of Great Laxey is a north and south lode, which has been either lost sight of, or unexplained to many, and can only pass through or benefit a

Inde of Great Laxey is a north and south lode, which has been either lost sight of, or unexplained to many, and can only pass through or benefit a sett north or south of it. Great North Laxey adjoins north, and has the rich lode not only running through it, but already productive.

BOTTLE HILL.—In March last we referred to a tin sale then made, of 459l. 12s. 11d. for the produce of two months. Last week another sale took place, the produce of rather more than a month, and it realised 443l. 0s. 1d.—8 tons at 54l. 7s. 6d. per ton, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton at 25l. The monthly cost is under 250l., including merchants' bills.

THE TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPANY

TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPAN (LIMTED).

Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit 10s, per share on application, and 10s, upon allotment.

A call of £1 per share will be payable thirty days after allotment.

No fature call will exceed £1 per share, and two months' notice will be given. ould no allotment be made, all deposits will be returned in full without deductions. The quarry is at the present time being worked, and capable of yielding returns. The directors have succeeded in entering into an arrangement whereby a minimum interest of 8 per cent, per annum is secured for the first and second years.

Registered under the Companies Act of 1862.

Registered under the Companies Act of 1862.

BARUEL B. BARNETT, Eq., Clitton-gardens, Malda-vaie.

WILLIAM B. BEATTY, Eq., 23, Argyle-road, Konsington.

JOHN FITZ-PATRICK, Eq., 39, Eight-road, Notting-Bill.

WILLIAM J. LINDSAY, Eq., 46, Lime-street, E.C.

JOHN G. NOBLE, Eq., Junior Carlton Club.

BANKERS—Mesers. Olding, Osborne, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY—J. Nightingale, Eq.,

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—150, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, —150, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and plant and extending the works of a valuable and important slate and slab quarry, admirably situated as hereafter described, within a very short distance of the town of Fortmadoc, in North Waies. The quarry proposed to be purchased by this company has been worked for upwards of two years on a limited scale, and it is with the object of largely increasing the present workings that this company has been formed.

The quarry, lately known as Ty-Cerrig, is situated in the parish of Penmorfa, in the county of Carnarvon, and is opened on the face of a steep mountain within two miles of Portmadoc, the chief shipping port of the Ffesting quarries, and possesses every facility for cheap and economical working by means of adit levels, together with ample tip room for the deposit of waste to an unlimited extent. A tramway runs through the base of the property, by means of which the produce of slates and slabs may be conveyed to the quay at Fortmadoc for shipment, at a cost of less than 1s. per ton, whereas many quarries have to pay 6s, and even 7s. per ton.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous profits realised from quarries when it is stated that the celebrated Fenrhyn Quarries returned an annual nett profit of more than £100,000; the Lianberrie Quarries, about £20,000; the Weish Slate Company, commonly known as Lord Palmerston's, about £20,000; the Weish Slate Company, commonly known as Lord Palmerston's, about £20,000; the Weish Slate Company, contents can be a surface equivalent to shout 50 per cent, on the capital employed.

The following extract from the Times, of the 2d January last, applies equally to the present time:—

"The Slatez Quarries of Wales.—During the past year an extraordinary amount of estivity has chargedried, the vick page of the property in the past year an extraordinary amount of estivity has chargedried.

time:

SLATE QUARRIES OF WALES.—During the past year an extraordinary amount
ty has characterised the slate trade of Wales. The demand has been so great
ever naver expect their orders, even if small, to be executed within six months,

that buyen never expect their orders, even if small, to be executed within six months, and in many instances contracts are declined altogether, owing to the press of Gemand. The old-established quarry proprietors of North and South Wales have reaped handsome returns as the result of this activity.

This quarry which the company propose purchasing is capable of producing slate and slate of the finest quality. A further moderate outlay of capital will, it is confidently expected, place the quarry in a permanent dividend-paying position.

The quarry is held under an agreement for a lease upon very favourable conditions, and for a long term, of which only two years have expired, at the moderate royalty of 1-14th, and an agreement has been entered into with the vendous to the company for the purchase of the lease, together with all plant and work done for the sum of £3200 cash, £3730 in fully paid-up shares, and a further sum of £2200 payable in instalments over a period of years. a period of year

a period of years.

quarry being now in a position to make returns, the directors have entered into an arrangement for the management and superintendence of the works as will them a minimum interest upon the capital subscribed of 8 per cent. for the first second years, and they have taken ample security to guarantee the payment of the Should the margin of profit from the sales of produce exceed in value the amount a guaranteed interest, the excess will be applied to increasing the amount of the

The Articles of Association contain no special clause, and a copy can be seen at the siftees of the company, or at the office of the solicitor.

Samples of the slate and slate can be seen at the company's offices, and arrangements by contracts entered into.

The company pay no bonus either in money or shares to the promoters.

Fall prospectures, with reports by Evan Hopkins, Eq., and others, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the brokers or secretary at the company temperature of the promoters.

A very considerable proportion of the necessary capital has been privately substituted. Should no aliotment be made, all deposits will be returned in full.

THE TREMADOC AND RALTWEN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the amount of capital already privately subscribed, NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES on be RECEIVED after TUSEDAY, May 9, 1886.

By order.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED) INVITE APPLI-CATIONS FOR SHARES IN

THE PLYMOUTH SHIPBUILDING, DOCK, AND THE PLYMOUTH SHIPBUILDING, DOCK, AND IEONWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each.

Puture calls not to exceed £3 per share, and £4 on allotment.

Future calls not to exceed £3 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on calls paid in advance.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM LUSCOMBE, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Luscombe, Sons, and Co.), Chairman of the Sutton Harsour Company, and Consul for the Governments of France, Holland, &e., Plymouth.

the Sutton Harsour Company, and Consul for the Company.
dan., Plymouth.
Sir JOHN GRAY, Director of the Lands Securities Company.
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Messrs. Hicks and Co.), Director of the Great Western Dock

Sir JOHN GHAI, Messrs. Hicks and Co.), Director of Company, Plymouth.

S. G. GETTY, Eq., M.P., Beifast.

JAMES PEAKE, Eq. (late Constructor at Her Majesty's Dockyard), Saltash, Cornwall.

JOHN THEEBY, Eq. (Messrs. Treeby and Co.), Consul for the Governments of Italy, Belgium, Meckienburg, Sardinia, dec., Plymouth.

D. J. HOARE, Eq., Director of the International Contract Company (Limited), JAMES BORMAN, Esq. (Messrs. Hickie, Borman, and Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company).

BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, London, and Dublin.

Messrs. Harris and Co., Naval Bank, Plymouth.

SOLICITORS—H. M. Rowell, Eq., 13, Clement's Ins., London, W.C., John Kelly, Eq., Plymouth.

Messrs. J. and A. Serimgeour and Co., 10, Old Broad-street, E.C.

F. H. Westlake, Eq. (Plymouth.

Example Co., Eq., Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGINEER—John Scott Tacker, Eq., Great George-street, Westminster.

AUDITOR—F. W. Spooner, Eq., America-square.

SECRETARY—William Cooper, Eq.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the freehold property known as Queen Anne's Ship-yard, and the valuable shipbuilding business now carried on by private capitalists therein; of carrying on shipbuilding in iron and wood, and of mechanical engineering in all its branches.

The shipbuilding-yard possesses a frontage to the sea of upwards of 1200 ft., in which there will be capacity for laying down 20 ships, taking an average of 60 ft. in width for each ship. As at present constituted, the establishment comprises a first-clars stone-built dry dock, 260 ft. by 52 ft., in perfect working condition, with steam-engine, circular saw-gear, smiths' shops, timber sheds, offices and buildings, with slips, quays, and other necessary appliances, all in good repair. On the premises there is a capital lime-klin, four excellent dwelling-houses, suitable for the manager and comployes of the company, six ontages for foremen, &c., a good supply of fresh water, and an abundance of lime and building stone.

other necessary appriances, at its good repair.

It is proposed to lengthen the present dry dock 50 ft., to construct two additional dry docks, and one large floating dock, to be divided by caiseons, also additional frontage quays, and to extend the appliances generally, with the view to the construction and repair of fron and wooden ships, the manufacturing of marine and other eagines, armour and other piates, angle iron, and every description of iron work.

For the purposes of the company the position of the premises is not to be surpassed; they are in close proximity to Sutton Harbour, forming the sea-board of Catwater anchorage, and are completely selettered, first by the Plymouth Breakwater, and next by the peninsula of Mount Batten, in addition to which the approaches to the premises are completely commanded by the guns of the citadel. The branch station of the South Devon Railway Company is situated in the immediate vicinity, and H. M. Dockyard, Devonport, is within an easy distance.

This company will offer unusual facilities for carrying on the proposed business, in consequence of both labour and the freight of iron, coal, and timber being extremely low, added to which much expense will be saved, as the materials will be delivered to the quays of the company free of all dues and charges.

At present there are no iron shipbuilding works at Plymouth, and much inconvenience and expense often results to shipowners in consequence of vessels outward bound having to put back to London for repair.

The directors consider it unnecessary to allude to the other advantages possessed by this company, further than to state that there is a great and growing demand for such works as they propose to carry on.

The operations of the company will be conducted by Mr. Joseph Banks, who will devote his well-known experience exclusively to the interests of the company, property has been ceded to the directors upon terms which are considered highly advantageous, the profitable result of the undertaking may be deemed as asaure

Interest at the rate of 25 per cent, is guaranteed by the period of the Contract Company (Limited).

In the event of no allotment of shares being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance (if any) returned to the applications.

plicant.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the office
of the solicitors, brokers, and 85, Cannon-street West.
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the
International Contract Company, 85, Cannon-street West, and of the bankers, brokers,
and solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. No

No.... FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Plymouth Shipbuilding, Dock, and Ironworks Company (Limited).

GENTLENISN.—Having paid to your bankers (Measrs.
) the sum of £
, being a deposit of £! per share on shares in the above company, I request that you will allot me that number of shares, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit on allottment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required, and I suthorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Usual signature

Name in full.

Residence

THE WEST TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY

THE WEST TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital, £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each; 10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on silotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed 5s. per share.

Managing director.

Campbell M. Thomas, £31, C. E. (of C. and C. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall).

Secretary—Mr. Charles Gibson.

Bankers—Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.
Inspecting Acestr—Capt. Elish Harvey, Maraziou, Cornwall.

Auditors.

Richards Roberts, £32, (late manager of the National Provincial Bank), Blandford.

Mowers. Vaughan and Sprigg, accountants, Manchester.

Financial Acestr—Wester. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

Richards Roberts, £32, (late manager of the National Provincial Bank), Blandford.

Mowers. Vaughan and Sprigg, accountants, Manchester.

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Richards Roberts, £32, (late manager of the National Provincial Bank), Blandford.

PROSPECTUS.

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This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall, on the northern declivity of Carn Marth Hill, a sister and adjoining hill to Carn Brea, on the northern side of which the celebrated Carn Brea Mines are situate, in one of the first unling districts in Cornwall, in a stratification productive of the greatest courses of ore in that celebrated county, in confirmation of which it is only necessary to quote the following statisties:—Carn Brea, Timeroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcouch have returned upwards of £900,000 profits; Wheal Builer and Basset, Great South Tolgus, East Pool, Crofty, and South Roskear, £800,000; South Tolgus, North Pool, North Roskear, Seton, and West Soton Mines, £500,000. These mines are situate to the west. To the east are the Gwennap Mines, one of which (the United Mines) returned £25,000,000; Wheal Jowel, £450,000; Poldice, £200,000; Wheal Clifford, celebrated for its hot lode and richce, and other productive mines. To the south, is Tresavean, which returned £25,2; Penstruthal, £130,000 in dividends. To the north, are North Downs, Wheal Kose, Harmony, Montague, and the Tolguess, which returned £25,000.

The lodes of many of these extraordinary mines traverse West Trelawny. The successful development of this property is, therefore, a matter of spinking to the depth at which the riches in the other mines have been found to exist. The lodes have aiready been opened on superficially, and their general character, size, bearing, and appearance destroy any uncertainty as to this expectation. One lode in particular, which is from a to 5 feet wide, is of a most spiendid character, containing large quantities of gossan, which experience has proved to be a reliable indication of rich deposits in depth.

With such a situation as this mine possesses, being literally surrounded by mines of removed wealth, it will be at once seen that the prospects of this company are free of the ordinary risk of mining enterprise; and its further development appears to be certain of similar d

The property has been inspected by the following eminent practical men, whose opinions are unanimous as to the great value of the property, and its certain prospect of becoming a most increative undertaking:—Capt. Pope, manager of Wheal Basset; Capt. It. James, inspecting agent for Mesers. Webb, Geach, and Pennington; Capt. Edwards, late manager of Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes); Capt. Webb, manager of the Cathedral Mine; is manager of Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes); Capt. Webb, manager of the Cathedral Mine; classon, manager of the Ciljan and Wentworth Mine; Subjoined are extracts from their reports. Detailed copies may be had on application.

EXTRCTS REFERRED TO

I have every reason to think that this that this property, if properly explored, will make a pro-ommend it with confidence to any gentlemen inclined

onsideration the number of nearly believe it to be a really ness baving yielded such riches, I believe it to be a really nesses as a such as the shareholders.

Captain HENRY JAMES. Taking into consideration the number of lodes running through the property, and the urrounding mines having yielded such riches, I believe it to be a really good specula-I consider this property well worthy the attention of capitalists, as in all probability it will only require a moderate capital to bring it into a profitable state of working.

captain EDWARDS. In conclusion, I can most safely recommend the mine as an investment free from ordinary risks of mining, and I am firmly convinced that whoseever works West lawny will be most amply rewarded for their outlay.

Captain J. WEB Captain J. WEBB

After carefully regarding the surface of this property, with its character in the adit

50 fms. deep, I consider it a mining property of more than ordinary merit, the development of which I feel confident will prove a great success.

Captain GLASSON.

ment of which I feet continues with pro
March 13, 1865.—A careful inspection of this mine, both underground and at surface,
anables me to pronounce it to be a most spiendid property. Having regard to its situation, being completely surrounded by the richest mines of our famous county, and its own mineralogical features, the lodes being of the same character precisely as its
neighbours, I see no chance of its falling to become equally valuable. It will to me be
strange and unaccountable if the mine does not prove exceedingly rich. If my lodgment
prove wrong, I shall consider my thirty years' experience of no avail in forming a ceclusion.

ELISHA HARVET.

Applications for shares must be addressed to Mesers. Harvey and Co, the financial to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £70,000, in 7000 shares of £10 each.

First call, £210s, per share.

This company was duly registered on the 11th of January last, under the Limited Liability Act, 1862, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the Penericy and Bog Mines, in this county: 6000 of the company's shares have been already allotted, and taken up by bons did capitalists. The remaining 1000 shares are yet in had, for allotment at par to respectable applicants.

The company sampled their first lot, 50 tons of lead ore, on the 11th inst., which has since realised £15 is, 6d, per ton, and will continue to sample monthly in future, having considerable reserves, quite irrespective of new ground, which is opening out well, at he result of present operations.

A new 60 in. Cornish pumping, and a new 20 in. winding and crushing engine, have been ordered by ite directors for the Pennericy Mine.

Applications for shares will be accordingly received at the Old Bank, or at the registered offices of the company, St. John's-inlii, Shrewsbury, up to the 15th of May next; and in the meantime prospectuses, plans, and reports may be obtained from the banken or the Secretary.—Offices, St. John's-inlii, Shrewsbury, April 25, 1865.

THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
TENDERS are REQUIRED for the ERECTION of TWO ENGINE and
BOILER HOUSES, and OTHER BUILDINGS, for this company, at their PENNER.
LEY MINE, near MINSIERLEY, SALOP.
Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the company, 8t, John's-hill,
Shrawbury, on and after the 27th day of April inst.; and each tender must be faw
warded to the office not later than the 2d May next.
The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Offices, St. John's-hill, Shrawsbury, April 20, 1865. EDWARD DANIEL, Sec.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Capital £4,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £50 each,
First issue, 40,000 shares.
CHAIRDIÁN-GEORGE PAYNE KITSON, £50.

WILLIAM LATHAM BAILEY, Esq. (Messrs. Bailey Brothers and Co.), Liverpool.
Sir JOHN GRAY, Director of the Land Scourities Company.
ROBERT SIMPSON, Esq. (Messrs. Frederick Levick and Co.), Cwm Celyn Ironwork,

and London.

P. S. FLETCHER, Eaq. (Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher, and Co.), (Wing's Arms-yard, E.G.

S. L. KOE, Eaq., Bowling fron Company, Bradford.

SAMUEL GIBSON GETTY, Esq., M.P., Bolfast.

V. BAVIER (Messrs. S. and J. V. Bavier, bankers), Switzerland.

M. JULES LEVITA, Advocate to the Austrian Legation, Paris.

EDWARD PICKERING, Esq., 9, Park-sireet, Westminater.

D. J. HOARE, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.

HENRY ALERS HANKEY, Chairman New Zealand Banking Corporation.

Managing Directorn—Edward Pickering, Esq.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. S. Hopley.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sole, Turners, and Hardwick, 68, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

The National Bank.

The Bank of London.

The National Bank. | The Bank of London.
OFFICES,-85, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

At the FIRST GENERAL ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders, held at the files of the company, 85, Cannon-street West, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1855, GEORGE PAYNE KITSON, Esq., in the chair,
The following report was presented:—
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH, 1865,
The directors have the pleasure to submit their first report and balance-sheet to the

REFORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE SIST MARCE, 1845. The directors have the pleasure to submit their first report and balance-sheet to the Sist utilmo.

The statement of account shows a profit of £96,121 7s. 7d., with which, after defacting £7843 4s. 1d., the directors propose to deal as follows:—Hy recommending the payment of a dividend at the rate of £10 per cent, per annum, amounting to £30,000, inclusive of the interim dividend already paid; by placing to a reserve fund the sum of £60,000; by allocating £5000 in discharge in full for the preliminary expenses; and carrying the balance forward to next account.

The directors venture to think they may congratulate the shareholders upon the same time to explain that in dealing with the large profits which have been made, they have decided upon limiting their recommendation of a dividend to 10 per cest, per annum, and recommend the appropriating of the balance in the manner before mentioned, because, from the peculiar character of their business, the actual profits, although positively earned, have not yet been wholly received in cash.

The directors are restrained from entering into any detail of their transactions, for the obvious reasons that their business is also the business of other companies and persons, whose affairs they are not warranted in disclosing; and besides, their doing so could not be otherwise than detrimental to the interests of this company. The directors have, however, much pleasure in stating, for the information of the shareholders, that the portion of the business secured which has already arrived as a condition to be, and has actually been, turned over to the company, will yield each large and certain profits, so secured as to be free from all contingencies whatever, that your directors shelp usualized in giving the assurance, that out of the profits from the allow on the company when fully matured, they will be enabled to recommend, during each of the next four or five years, annual dividends considerably exceeding

to declare.

n, the directors wish to express their conviction that the position of the company renders it unnecessary to make any further call.

GEO. KITSON, Chairman.

Total£867,730 7 5

* Note.—This amount has since been reduced by £46,400.

Examined and approved,
F. W. SPOONER,
JOHNSTONE, COOPER, WINTLE, and EVANS,
OFFIL 25, 1865.

DEC. KITSON, Chairman.
W. S. HOPLEY, Secretary. April 25, 1865. The SECRETARY having read the report and the notice convening the m HAIRMAN intimated that the seal of the company had been affixed to the

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. GETTI-That the report and balance-sheet be received, adopted, and ent of the company.

It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HOARE—
That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, inclusive of the interim d
iready paid, be declared and payable at the National Bank on the Sth prox.

It was moved by Mr. PROMPRON, accorded by Mr. CARTER—

It was moved by Mr. Thokrson, seconded by Mr. Carran—
That the best thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for his conduct is. That the best thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for his conduct is. The chairman of the company.

Extracted from the minutes.

April 27, 1865.

Extracted from the minutes.

W. S. HOPLEY, Secretary.

April 27, 1865.

THE INVESTMENT AND FINANCE AGENCY.

Established for the purpose of effecting Purchases and Sales on Commission is every description of Public Securities, and for afroding the accessary precantionary isformation for the safe investment of capital, &c.

A record is kept of the status and prospects of the various public companies and reign stocks; and as this agency scruppilously declines speculative transaction upon is own account, the public have, first, the security of being protected by unbiased into mation, based upon 27 years' experience in the stock and share markets; and, secondly, and the guarantee that any business which this agency undertakes will be completed with the strictest fidelity.

the strictest fidelity.

During the past year, 1864, no less than ten new foreign loans, constituting an appraisate capital of £22,271,000, and 282 new joint-stock companies, with an anthorised spital of £155,887,500, were introduced upon the London market.

Never were there times which inculcated more forcibly than the present the newsity of experience and caution prior to the investment of capital, or when reliable services, such as this agency specially renders, were more requisite.

The FINANCE DEFARTMENT includes the agency of public companies, loans, deposits, &c., and advances are negociated on public securities having a market value. An important feature of this agency is, that the same uniform system of street size-tention is paid to transactions of suntil as well as large amounts, the object being to be crease its facilities for carrying out its operations to the greatest possible advances, by embracing the business of every description of investors.

Cheques to be drawn to the order of Mr. Charles Peters, secretary, a Agra and Masterman's Bank."
Offices, -- No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

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Notices to Correspondents.

politics to Correspondents.

Tankas Indusers Correspondents to the necessity of an investigation into the state of this int work's Journal, as to the necessity of an investigation into the state of this into work's Journal, as to the necessity of an investigation into the state of this into work of the property of the proceeding void an investigation into the state of this nearly of the proceeding void intimate to to set the matter afloat, nor to whom combinations are to be made. "A Shareholder" (No. 4) wishes that those who applications are to be made in what manner funds are to be raised for the preliminaries of as the expanse, nor in what manner funds are to be raised for the preliminaries of a steric his quota. In short, how in the first instance are the shareholders to be a sheritaing, Sc. No actual bolder of shares, who has paid for them, could object of steric his quota. In short, how in the first instance are the shareholders to be a sheritaing, Sc. No actual bolder of shares, who has paid for them, could object in steric his quota. In this good, the shareholders to be a sheritaing to the constance, but I send my address, which can be obtained by any of your corrective assistance, but I send my address, which can be obtained by any of your corrective assistance, but I send my address, which can be obtained by any of your corrective assistance, but I send affair), as well as on my own.—C.

**RAXA Bowversk.—The pressure which has been brought to bear upon the directors feel it but the company." But what a confession! Instead of an estate with green position of the shareholders a fail (?) statement with green position and the state was in reality only 1650 acres, although we were analy believe they have the estate was in reality only 1650 acres, although we were analy believe they have the estate was in reality only 1650 acres, although we were analy believe they have the estate was in reality only 1650 acres, although we were analy believe they have the estate was in reality only 1650 acres, although we w

ALTERIOR.

ALTERIOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE WORLD WITHOUT STATE OF THE WORLD WITH STATE

WAN IRESWORES.—In my opinion the time is ripe for action. The statements in circles of April 24 are so astounding that I cannot believe any shareholder will coaries of his own interests as to permit the directors to make any arrangement r than the return of the money.—C.

per than the return of the money.—C.

morrow Mowar.—In reference to the remarks of "A. B." on this subject, in last
morrow Mowar.—In reference to the Companies Act, 1862, 25th and 26th Vic.,
more than 1862, 186

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ENTRO MONEY.—Under this heading, your correspondent, "A. B." asks whether a board to pay the money borrowed by the liquidators, without the consent or nowingle of the shareholders, for carrying on the mine. I should think most ceraily not, but whether it is policy on the part of an individual shareholder to object any not, but whether it is policy on the part of an individual shareholder to object any of the money in hand, much less borrow money, except auch as is absolutely nearly fet be winding—up of the concern; and if the shareholders refuse to relimburse hear for the tillegal outlay, the liquidators must personally pay the amount. But as a reaction was that a new company should be formed upon the ruins of the old as the liquidators may have been justified, morally if not legally, in carrying on the trust with off, in order, if possible, to sait the property as a going concern, instead than abandoned one.—Practical.

savue Monr.—A letter for "A. B." is waiting for him at the Journal office.

**MTALIPEROOS MINES ACT.—It appears to me that Cornish minors know their sizes for too well to require the interference of gentlemen "not connected with or actually in the state of the properties of the state of the

sale spon abandoning the enterprise rather than incur the unnecessary additional at -Processary.—"T.J." (Berwick-on-Tweed).—Application must be made the address given in the advertisement. We possess no further information.

It dos and the principal of the process of the process of the sales of the mine, from a person who, from the account he gives of himself, all to be able to report correctly the state of things there. In April, last year, you give sales of the sales

mit-iournal, is at our office. Having misiaid his card, "Metal" will oblige by efficient for it.

Itala Mixz.—In answer to an observation in last week's Notices to Correspondit, localing this mine, I recollect that, in answering a question by letter to a microsa who requested it, I attempted to enter into a calculation as to the value inclease who requested it, I attempted to enter into a calculation as to the value had used to the positive idea. I have, however, no difficult in the potential instead of the positive idea. I have, however, no difficult in the positive idea. I have, however, no difficult in the positive idea. I have, however, no difficult in the positive idea. I have, however, no difficult in the positive idea in the positive idea. I have, however, no difficult in the positive idea in the positive idea

-"Shareholder" should apply to the office for the information. The

ray consta.—"Sharsholder" should apply to the office for the information. The entry wold result yearly as any communication.

III SILIPLEAD MINING CONTANT.—TO SAY nothing about what has been told sharsholders from time to time, nor to advert to the highly favourable reports his has been made a sharsholders from time to time, nor to advert to the highly favourable reports his has been made to the "seen published for now some years part, in which reference has been made in "seen published for now some years part, in which reference has been made in "seen published for now some years part, in which reference has been made in "seen published for now some years part, in which reference has been made in the "seen published to the proved the mine contained, even the casual reader the "seen published to the proved the proved to the proved the proved the proved the proved to the proved t

results anatholders if they knew more about what the modern sens of Cambria chig.—P.

To Overshow Water.—Wireld.—Will any of your correspondents inform me, white Journal, whether the following calculation is correct, and also by what its format, whether the following calculation is correct, and also by what its right is Journal, whether the following calculation is correct, and also by what its mind the property of the several descriptions of water-wheels can be calculated? I set in diameter, supplied with 90 cubic feet of water per its meaning the regarded as a 3-horse power wheel, though it could do as much of any control of the supplied with 90 cubic feet of water per its as a standard of the property of the per in a standard water in a standard water per its as a standard water in the water in a standard water in the water in a standard water in the water in the

PREFERENCE SHARES—"CRICGETH SLATE COMPANY."—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will inform me as to the following:—On February 25 the directors of the Cricoeth Slate Company sent a circular to the shareholders, stating their intention to issue 3087 original, unallotted shares, as preference shares, to receive a dividend of 10 per cent. before any dividend should be declared on the existing capital—i.e., on the capital paid-up on the original shares already allotted. The circular proceeds to say that in case the shareholders do not accept those additional preference shares rateably, they will then be offered to the general public, and that if not taken, the directors would feel themselves at liberty to take any portion that had been rejected. Now, I wish to be informed how the matter has ended. Have the preference shares been taken, and if so, by whom, whether by the shareholders, the general public, or by the directors themselves? Then, and in any case, is the transaction legal? I believe not; a very similar case having been decided to the contrary on Taesday, in the Court of Chancery—Hutton v. Bury—where the Chancelor decided that the director of the Scarborough Cliff Hotel Company were not justified in issuing preference shares, under circumstances that appear to be quite similar to those of the Cricorth Slate Company, in the present instance, as stated by me above. For any information that can be procured for me on the subject, through your most useful Journal, I shall feel greatly obliged.—A Subscatzer.

How Retrievad.—Is the invention of Mesers, Woodward, of Ancoats, applicable simply to the redning-furnace, or to the blast-furnace also? The principle of the arrangement appears to me to be much the same as the little steam blow-pipe used, I think, by jew-eliers, and which consists of a globe of metal, in which the water is belied, and a steample which terminates near the fiame, so that the reducing or oxidising action may be readily availed of. There seems no doubt that around a blast-furnace the

boiler.—Inch.

Dalf-Cutting Machinert.—As I notice from week to week in your valuable Journathe advertisement of the improved coal-cutting machinery of Mr. James Grafton Joues, which, from the drawings given, appears to be strong and useful, I should be giad to learn whether there is any coal-mining works in Germany at which it has been adopted, and also whether it is patented there. I have not noticed any detailed mechanical description of the machine in question in your Journal, and I do think that, it the inventor has any interest to introduce it in Germany, the publication of such a description would be very useful to him. He should size state whether it is indispensable that air should be used, or whether water-power would do as well.—R.: Dusseldorf, April 30.

pensable that air should be used, or whether water-power would do as well.—R.: Dusseldorf, April 20.

Sir.—Will some reader be good enough to inform me, in next week's Journal, whether "The Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, and General Produce Freehold Estates Company of Venezuella (Limited)," may be considered a safe and respectable concern, as I have received a prospectus of the same, marked (Frivate)?—QURERES: Ide of Man.

WHEAL VOR AND TOLVADDEN MINES.—A man who steals your purse, or enters your house as a burgiar, was formerly hung, but now, on conveition, is transported; and are not individuals also equally guilty of robbery who circulate announce and and expectate your property in the market? This shameful and disgraceful system is now so commonly practice by a class of mere who live by such means, that innocent and honest persons are constantly robbed of their shares in mines the moment a turn takes place in a mine, and success is evident. A lady, some three years ago, residing at Exeter, whose husband expended a large sum, many thousands of pounds, on the Wheal Vor Mine, was induced, through evil reports, to part with her interest, a large one, at Is, to 3s, 6d, per share, and these shares were marketable shortly afterwards at 40? per share. Shame, shame to such men! The same unprincipled conduct has recently been in practice in the Tolvadden Mine, by individuals offering shares, at 2s, per share, who have no interest in the mine—and when asked to deliver the stock, the answer is, of course, a shuffle.—S. P. Harding: **Rather States** **America States** **Course States**

individuals offering shares, at 2s, per share, who have no interest in the mine—and when asked to deliver the stock, the answer is, of course, a shuffs,—S. P. Harding: Bath, April 25.

Wight and Main Arity Mine Coal Costfany (Limited).—Observing that my name is inserted as a director of the above company in the Journal of the 22d inst., I shall be much obliged if you will state that my name has been used on this occasion without my authority.—Edward Hull: Geological Society, Somerset House, April 25.

East Gunnielake.—The special report on this mine, in last week's Journal, took me somewhat by surprise, and induced me to purchase some shares, seeing the lode was valued at 100/ per fathorn, and pronounced to be of a lasting character. Since my purchase I have seen other reports, made on the same day as the special report. In those reports the lode is stated to be orey, but only a squart. Having purchased this stock through what appears to me exaggerated reports, have I no remedy? Being a novice in mining, and seeking information, I am desirous to know if it is usual to find a lasting course of ore, come in with a losse quartzose floor, associated with large ruggles? I shall feel obliged if some of your correspondents, or the Special Inspector himself, with all his knowledge of mining, will enlighten me on the cause and effect of these abominable wughs and ruinous freaks of Nature.—Shareholden.

SLATE QUARRIES IN NORTH WALES.—The letter of "Pioneer" is not adapted for publication. The public would not attach such importance to the contents of an anonymous communication as to be deterred thereby from embarking in what may be considered a promising undertaking, while his assertions are personally offensive to the parties concerned, and against whom he may be prejudiced.

How some Slate Quarries are Manages.—Permit me to add a fact or two in confirmation of the remarks of "Pioneer," in the Journal of April 15, in order that your readers may see that his statements can be corroborated. About four years ago a quarry w

covered an error of 800%, and yet they had struck a balance and audited the accounts as correct.—H. Hastinos, M.D.

How some Slate Quarries are Managed.—The writer of a letter in the Journal of April 15, under the above heading, makes some startling statements; and if one-half the writer states be true, the sooner the shareholders of such companies look after their own writer states be true, the sooner the shareholders of such companies look after their own, but also look to the interests of the shareholders very carefully. I am officially connected with the Quellyn Slate Quarry Company (Limited), whose office is in a provincial town, and I may state that the whole of the preliminary expenses, including the solicitors' bills for registration and preparing the lease, the expenses of advertising, printing, books for accounts, &c., only cost about 160%. We had no broker or engineer, and none of the directors had any amount of letters after their names, but were entered in the prospectus as Mr. So and So. The cost of conducting the affairs of the company last year were—secretary, including office rent, 40%; manager at the quarry, 37%, 10s.; expenses of directors and secretary visiting the quarry about 18%. "Ploneer," I think, could not wish a company to be conducted more economically than this, and I hope there are many more of the same class.—Secretarx.

Management of Quarries.—"Mentor" must append his name to the letter he wishes

Management of Quarries.—"Mentor" must append his name to the letter he wish us to publish—such a statement could not appear otherwise.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 29, 1865.

THE COAL QUESTION is one in which the readers of the Journal are so deeply interested, that a volume specially devoted to its consideration* cannot fail to be very generally welcome, more especially as the author has treated the subject so fully and carefully, that even in those points in which the accuracy of his conclusions may be doubted he will not be charged with making reckless assertions, or with failing to adduce arguments in favour of his views. Mr. Jevons justly observes that coal is the mainspring of modern material civilisation: as fuel, it is the source at once of mechanical motion and of chemical change—accordingly, it is the chief agent in almost every improvement or discovery in the arts which the present age brings forth; and as a source especially of steam and iron, coal is all-powerful. Coal, in truth, stands not beside, but entirely above all other commodities. It is the material energy of the country, the universal aid, the factor in everything we do. With coal almost any feat is possible or

commodities. It is the material energy of the country, the universal and, the factor in everything we do. With coal almost any feat is possible on easy; without it we go back into the laborious poverty of early times. With regard to the probable duration of our coal supply, Mr. Javons romarks that the writers who have hitherto discussed this question, being chiefly geologists, have of necessity treated it casually, and in a one-sided There are several reasons why it should now receive fuller con manner. There are several reasons why it should now receive inter consideration. In the first place, the accomplishment of a free-trade policy, the repeal of many laws that tended to moderate our industrial progress, and the very unusual clause in the French Treaty, which secures a free export of coals, are all events tending to an indefinite increase of the consumption of coal. On the other hand, two most useful systems of Government enquiry have lately furnished us with new and accurate information having your the question—the Goological Survey now gives some degree ment enquiry have lately furnished us with new and accurate information bearing upon the question—the Geological Survey now gives some degree of certainty to our estimates of the coal existing within our reach, while the returns of mineral statistics inform us very exactly of the amount of coal consumed. In discussing the question, Mr. Jevons devotes the first seven chapters to the physical data, the remaining chapters treat of the social and commercial aspects of the subject, which is the part that seems to him to have been too much overlooked by those who have expressed opinions concerning the duration of our coal supplies.

When the author commenced studying the question, he had, as he tells us, little thought of some of the results, and that he might well hesitate

* "The Coal Question: an Enquiry concerning the Progress of the Nation, and the Probable Exhaustion of our Coal Mines." By W. STANLEY JEVONS, M.A., F.U.C.L., F.S.S. London and Cambridge: Magmilian.

at asserting things so little accordant with the unbounded confidence of the present day; but as serious misgivings do already exist, some discussion is necessary to set them at rest, or to confirm them, and perhaps modify our views, and in entering upon such a discussion an unreserved, and even an overdrawn, statement of the adverse circumstances is better than weak reticence. He maintains, and with perfect justice, that if his conclusions be at all true they cannot too soon be recognised and kept in mind, and he prumises that if mistaken he will be among the first to rejoice at a vindication of our country's resources from all misgivings. For his own part, he is convinced that the question must before long force itself upon our attention with painful urgency—that it must rise by degrees into the position of a great national, and perhaps a party question, antithetical to that of free trade. There will be a conservative party desirous at all cost to secure the continued and exclusive prosperity of this country as a main bulwark of the general good. On the other hand, there will be the liberal party, less cautious, more trustful in abstract principles and the unfettered tendencies of nature. These two great parties, says Bulwer, have fought many battles upon this soil already, and the result as yet is that wonderful union of stability and change, of the good old and the good new which makes the English Constitution.

But if, continues Mr. Jevons, it shall seem that some of our latest determinations of policy lead directly to the exhaustion of our main wealth with leating down of our ministring—he known not how to express the

makes the English Constitution.

But if, continues Mr. Jevons, it shall seem that some of our latest determinations of policy lead directly to the exhaustion of our main wealth—the letting down of our mainspring—he knows not how to express the difficulty of the moral and political questions which will arise. Some will wish to hold to our adopted principles, and leave commerce and the consumption of coal unchecked, even to the last; while others, subordinating commerce to purposes of a higher nature, will tend to the prohibition of coal exports, the restriction of trade, and the adoption of every means of sparing the fuel which makes our welfare and supports our influence upon the nations of the world. This is a question, he concluded, of that almost religious importance which needs the separate study and determination of every intelligent person; and, if we find that we must yield before the disposition of material wealth, which is the work of a higher Providence, we need not give way to weak discouragement concerning the future, but should rather learn to take an elevated view of our undoubted duties and opportunities in the present.

We have thus given an abstract of Mr. Jevons's introductory chapter, which embodies his general views upon the subject, in order that the object of the arguments brought forward in the body of the work, which will form the subject of a separate notice, may be readily perceived. The work is one which can be read through with considerable interest, since it contains an accumulation of information which could only otherwise be obtained by the laborious study of many much larger and less popularly written works, whilst from the fact that too decided opinions appear to have been carefully avoided, the reader is led rather to think for himself than to receive the statements made, without the careful consideration to which they are entitled.

THE ABERAMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.

THE ABERAMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.

The following circular letter has been forwarded to the shareholders by the directors of the Aberaman Ironworks, Limited (late Crawshay Bailey's), and from the interest which has been shown to exist in the affairs of the company, by the numerous letters which have appeared in the Journal, it is considered that a more detailed and explanatory statement should have been issued—one, indeed, better calculated to allay the auxieties of the shareholders. The directors, it must be admitted, have had serious difficulties to contend with from the commencement of the undertaking, yet, it is maintained, they would now best serve the interests of the shareholders and of themselves by being more communicative, or convening a meeting, when the position of the company could be calmly considered, and the best course of procedure decided upon:—

Sin,—The directors feel it to be their duly to place before the shareholders a full statement of the present position of the company. Before the allotment of the shares the directors dispatched an independent surveyor, accompanied by three of their own body, for the purpose of making a report and valuation of the estate. This report was made by Mr. S. H. Blackwell, an abstract of which was immediately forwarded to each shareholder. Upon receiving this report the directors felt themselves justified in proceeding to complete the provisional agreement already entered into for the purchase of the estate. The first two instalments payable under the agreement were duly paid by the company; but affecting this report the directors that the estate instead of containing 1530 acres, as stated in the abstract of title furnished by the vendor, contained, in fact, not more than 1050 acres, or thereabouts. The directors at once entered into negociations with the vendor for the purpose of obtaining a corresponding reduction in the purchase money; these negociations, however, were unsuccessit, and thereupon bim to repay the instalments paid on account of purchase money.

actory to the general body of shareholders.

In the second page of this day's Journal will be found a reply from Mr. Outram, which we believe to represent the feelings of many shareholders; while in the Notices to Correspondents' column several letters also appear, all of which are entitled to the consideration of those interested in effecting a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen. We trust the directors, by attention to the various points of objection, may succeed in restoring amity and good feeling; otherwise the existing dissensions may result in law proceedings, to be ultimately regretted by all.

TITANIUM.—This most valuable metal has hitherto been found in only small quantities; it is of the greatest service in hardening iron, and rendering it steel-like, or rather of a harder character than steel, and at the same time more flexible. It is said to render the surface of rails almost everlasting, and that it is almost free from oxidisation. We understand that a company is being established for mining it extensively, and that it is likely to lead to great results in the manufactures of the world in various shapes and forms of metallic structure, for which iron and steel are not so appropriate as they are when mixed with this new metal.

priate as they are when mixed with this new metal.

THE COAL EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The comparative statements of coal exportation published by Messrs. Laird show that the increase of 1864 over 1363 as to quantity of coal exported from all the ports of Great Britain amounted to 544,984 tons. The total exports during 1863 were 7,529,341; during 1864, 8,074,325. This shows a growth, during the year, equal to 62 per cent., due, in a large measure, to the extension of steam navigation. The past quarter, January to March, saw 1,762,660 tons exported; and the corresponding quarter of 1864, 1,772,345 tons, so that there was a comparative increase of 9685 tons for the three months. In March, 732,401 tons were exported in the following proportions:—From the northern ports, 361,382; from Yorkshire ports, 23,457; from Liverpool, 45,912; from London, 6968; from the Severn ports, 234,577; from from the Severn ports, 59,701. In March, 1864, the figures were—from the western ports, 326,805; the Yorkshire ports, 20,639; Liverpool, 58,914; the Severn ports, 212,797; the Scotch ports, 45,553. There was a comparative decrease last March at Liverpool to the amount of 13,002, but an increase in the following case—Northern ports, 34,677; Yorkshire ports, 2818; Severa ports, 22,184; Scotch ports, 14,148. The comparative exports for London are not given. Of the total quantity, 121,092 tons, went to France last month, and 122,076 in March, 1864, and 357,803 last quarter, as against 365,641 in the three months from January to March, 1864. The improved railway communication between the coal fields and Birkenhead has resulted in a 122,076 in March, 1864, and 357,803 last quarter, as against 365,641 in the three months from January to March, 1864. The improved railway communication between the coal fields and Birkenhead has resulted in a larger extension of the coal exports of the port of Liverpool than of any other port in the country. In 1860 the amount of coal carried by rail to Birkenhead was 236.667 tons; in 1863, 427,931—an increase of nearly 30 per cent.; and in 1864, 525,662 tons. The total exports from Liverpool during 1864 were 746,842 tons, 313,398 of which went from Birkenhead, the total increase over 1863 being at the rate of nearly 30 per cent.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF STEAM BOILERS.—In an elaborate and highly interesting paper on this subject, read before the Society of Arts on Wednesday, by Mr. F. A. PAGET, C.E., it was observed that it is clear that, nesday, by Mr. F. A. PAGET, C.E., it was observed that it is clear that, subjected as a steam-boiler is to so many destructive influences, the precise effects of which can excreely be yet accurately known, the working tension should be only one-eighth of the ultimate bursting strength. But when boilers, as is too often the case in England, are bought by the weight, when cheaply-padi abour is employed in their management, when inspection of the progress of wear and tear necessarily happening even with good boilers and good attendance, is procreatinated for the sake of gain, there is then a suit of expense versus risk, in which parsimony too often gains the day. At any rate, a number of paintiu accidents in all parts of the world have, at different times, pointed to the fact that every man picked at hap-hazard camnot be safely trusted with ateam-power. In fact, there is probably no civilised country in which the Legislature has not more or less interfered in the management of steam-boilers. In the States of America the frequency of beiler explosions has in some icentities profinced and more despotic interferences than perhaps anywhere cless. In the city of New York boilers are under the supervision of the municipal police; they are tested periodically, and as a result, many are condemned every year. By an enactment of Congress, applicable to all the States, steam passenger vessels are soly-leted to Government inspection. The 13th section of this Act shows a very acute perception of the real cause of a boiler explosion, "which," it states "shall be taken as full primariacie evidence" of negligence en the part of the owner, upon whom is thus put the ones of disproof. The law of Louisiana is particularly severs, requiring the application of a hydraulic test threefold that of the working pressure. There are three distinct plans for the management of steam-bollers—1. There is the continental plan.—2. The free English and American mode.—3. What may be termed the Manchester system. The continental mode consists in a strict supervision, sometimes ruled by formulae of the original construction, and there its action may be said, for the most part, to end. It does not, and cannot, without periodical inspectices, take into account the effects of wear and tear. It may even be doubted whether the old French law, for instance, did not do more harm than good as regards construction. The official formulae, according to which were calculated the hitchnesses of the plates, founded, as it was, upon the assumptions that a cylindrical boiler formed an exact circle, and that a piste, however thick, conducted the same amount of heat to the water, was obviously incorrect. What may be termed the ordinary English and American plan throws the onus of proof of the negligence of the owner on those damaged by an explosion. This system is subject, besidesjother difficulties, to all the objections that exist against the trial orsientific questions by a jury, not composed of experts, and unasided by scientific witnesses. The continual occurrence of explosions in those cities and states of America in which boilers are used without any supervision by the authorities, and their undue occurrence in England with boilers not subjected to systematic inspection, sufficiently prove steam-boilers campo the worked at hap-hazard. On the other hand, the systema of organised inspection by the English boiler companies, and the similar system according to which the passenger vessels are inspected by Government officers, have given universal satisfaction. A proper estimate of the value of the Manchester and Board of Trade system, compared with the conti

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 27.—There is a degree of improvement in the demand for iron. The trade cannot be said to be otherwise than quiet, still the orders are coming in, and the prospect is more cheerful than it was. As yet there are very slight symptoms of a revival of the demand for the United States, and the horrible crime which has deprived that country of its shrewd, prudent, firm, yet benevolent ruler, has dislocated all conjectures, as its immediate results cannot be conceived. Otherwise, there are grounds for anticipating a restoration of our trade with the States. The necessity of

prudent, firm, yet benevolent ruler, has dislocated all conjectures, as its immediate results cannot be conceived. Otherwise, there are grounds for anticipating a restoration of our trade with the States. The necessity of securing a revenue will offer strong grounds for reducing the tariff to a point admitting of extensive imports, and the interests of the great Western States clearly favours the importation of manufactures at low rates; whilst as the Southern States are re-admitted they will unite with the West in demanding a lightening of the burden imposed for the benefit of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The general interests of the sea-board states, which depend on commerce, must also favour a tariff which is consistent with an extensive business. Self-interest, if enlightened, would doubtless lead to a modification of the fiscal policy of the United States; but national prejudices are often more powerful than considerations even of self-interest, and blind people to the plain truth. There can be no doubt that the railways and plant of every sort in the South saddy want renewal, and will require vast quantities of iron for that purpose. Pig-Iron is selling a shade more freely, but prices are very low. The Hardware Trades are, as a whole, quiet. The foreign orders are below the average, and the home demand rather restricted. In some branches, as railway work, tin and japan ware, and cast hollow ware, there is a good demand.

The Strike in North Staffordshire appears to be gradually dying out. Week by week additional puddling-farnaces are put into operation, and the general impression is that the men will have to yield, or to leave the district, their places being taken by others. At the meeting of delegates of the London trades, on Tuesday, it was urged by the North Staffordshire delegates as a reason why they could not accept the Earl of Lichfield's proposal to refer the question of wages to arbitration being meanwhile paid on account, that if they had been asking for an advance of wages they would have gone in at

quantity of coal existing in the various basins has now been very carefully calculated, it appears that in the estimates with regard to the consumption at present going on the degree of accuracy arrived at has not been nearly so great; in the Staffordshire district alone the discrepancy between the statistics officially published and the actual figures is enormous. It seems that the production and consumption in South Staffordshire, so far from being, as was erroneously supposed stationary, is steadily and considerably increasing—the erroneous impression having arisen entirely from the careless manner in which the information has been obtained and recorded.

At Fullwood's End Colliery, near Bilston, on Saturday, two men werkilled and a third injured by a fall of coal. The man who was injured stated, as witness before the coroner, that it was a thick coal pit; they stated, as witness before the coroner, that it was a thick coal pit; they were working at a place where it was about 6 yards wide and 3 yards high The doggy, James Whitehouse, was also in the pit at the time of the accident, and has previously passed the spot, and told the two decessed persons to put two more "trees up. There were two up teen, and another was put up, but not the fourth. He (wit ness) did not expect any danger, when suddenly the roof fell in, and about 40 tons o coal came down, which knocked the decessed persons under it, and crushed them to death, himself narrowly eccaping. The inquest was adjourned for a week, that the Government inspector might make an examination of the pit.

NORTH STAFFORD STEEL, IRON, AND COAL COMPANY.—A number of interesting facts have just come to light in reference to this comprehensive scheme. The company was formed about 18 months since, "for the development of two of the richest virgin mineral properties in the North Staffordshire coal field, known as the Rushton Grange and Doycroft estates, held under leases from Lord Camoys and Mr. William Heath, respectively, and also with a view to the manufacture of Bassemer steel and finished iron," The prospectus puts before the public in glowing terms the prospects of the undertaking, but they appear to have been borne out by the sinking of shafts, especially on the Rushton Grange estate, respecting which Mr. W. Martin, the managing director, reported as recently as March 13:—"Before leaving the Grange, permit me to say that I am more than ever convinced of the value of this property. We have a interace an inexhaustible supply of elay for brick making, of the best quality. We have a large quantity of the red marl used for making the fancy tiles. We have some of the best firelay in the district, and a large deposit of building sand, which is a scarce article in Staffordshire. We have also a very fine bed of sandstone rock for building purposes, and, as I have before stated, there is not a seam of ironstone or coal known to exist in the centre of an almost untimited market, supplied by railway, canal, and road, with facilities of transit rarely equalled, and certainly never surpassed. Previous to the issuing of this report the directors had sent out their first balance-sheet, and this, as will presently appears, seems to have been the cause of some dissatisfaction being expressed at the manner in which the affairs of the company had been conducted. The proposed capital was 200,0001, to he raised in 1,000 shares of 201, each, but the report of the auditor shows that only 2500 shares were taken, the calls on which amounted to 15,7501, and the arrears to 11,2951, making the paid-up capital 74644. With this sum the directo NORTH STAFFORD STEEL, IRON, AND COAL COMPANY. was 21,4871, of which sum 29,4721 was due to Mr. Martin, and a gentleman named Royle, for "leases." The assets consisted chiefly of "lease of minorais, 20,000/." (inclusive of plant). The balance in the hands of Mr. Martin was 201, and at the bankers 2011. A meeting of the shareholders was convened for the 12th inst., when the following resolutions were to be moved:—1. That the remuneration to the directors should be reduced from 10001, per annum to the sum of 11. Is, for each stendance, until advised on the stendance, until advised on the stendance, until advised on the form 5001, per annum to 2401, to be paid monthly, with a power on either side to determine the agreement at a soonth's notice; and that a good practical engineer should be appointed by the shareholders to survey the property, and report on the state of the works; and on the propriety of continuing to work the mines. Soon after receiving notice of these resolutions the directors issued a report, giving full particulars of the condition of the works, and a stating that powerful engines had been oriered and were in a forward state, but that operations could not be continued until they had been fractly entire the shareholders to pay up their calls, and they had, therefore, although very reluctantly, instructed the company's solicitor to prooced against the defaulters. They greated to find, from the resolutions above given, that they had incurred the displeasure of at least some of the shareholders, in consequence of their retaining a sum on account of their fees which had been deemed excessive. No fees had been received since Septiast, and they had unanimously determined to postone the appropriation of any further moneys on that account until the company should be in a position to pay them out of the proceeds of the undertaking. The manging director, it was also stated, had not been able to ascertian the result of the shareholders' meeting, and only knows a story one. As there are very few shareholders' meeting, and only knows that it was a storny

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REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 27.—The official report of the Coal Trade Committee on the state and progress of the trade for the year 1864 possesses many points of peculiar interest. The coal district of Northumberland and Durham again asserted its supremacy as the chief seat of coal working in the world, the quantity worked far exceeding that raised in any other district, and the various coals raised being unsurpassed as to quality by any coals raised in any other district. Previous to 1864, indeed, the trade had suffered for some years from partial depression, partly owing to severe competition, and partly owing to general commercial derangements; but it has again rallied, and triumphed over all obstacles, as the report alluded arly shows.

The following table gives a general view of the progress of the trade during the year 1864, with regard to general demand and supply:—

Coastwise. . 3,217,329 2,921,312 London. 1864 ...Tons 2,967,940 1863 3,153,180 Foreign. 3,920,060 3,797,397 233,440 Total ine 185,240 Decrease. 296,017 122,663

Decrease.

185,240

Decrease.

With one exception, it will be seen that the demand for North Country coals has steadily improved, this exception being the London coal trade. The large supply sent by the railways sufficiently accounts for this, in addition to the keen competition caused by the supply of the best Midland coals that can be found. But it may be remarked that when the old favourite High Main coal is reached, which will be done shorely, consequent on the operations of the Tyne Coal Company, a first-class house coal will be sent to London, which will, no doubt, occupy a similar position to that held so long by the Wallsend coal. This company has advertised for tenders for a very large pumping-engine. The result, so far as the prices obtained for the coal vended in 1864 are concerned, are also equally satisfactory, a great increase having taken place in this respect, the average price received for best coal having been 20s. 1d., and for second coal 18s. 2\frac{1}{2}d. per ton, the average freight to London having been 6s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. per ton, and best coals advanced 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per ton, and second coals 2s. 4d. per ton, and best coals advanced 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per ton, and second coals 2s. 4d. per ton, and best coals advanced 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per ton, and second coals 2s. 4d. per ton. A curious circumstance connected with the trade is that the quantity sent from this district by rail increased from 132,112 tons in 1863, to 196,853 tons in 1864. The total quantity of coals sent to London from the district was—in 1863, 3,192,546 tons; and in 1864, 2,997,596 tons. The Coal Trade Committee allude to the attempts lately made to introduce machinery for coal-cutting, and highly approve of those attempts. They also recommend the general adoption of the yearly bond, or agreement. This, as we have before stated in the Journal, is pretty general south of the Tyne, but is not known north of that river.

The brisk state of the Coal Trade is clearly shown in the new works

we have before stated in the Journal, is pretty general south of the Tyne, but is not known north of that river.

The brisk state of the Coal Trade is clearly shown in the new works going on at many of the large collieries; numbers of houses for the workmen are being built, and also bore-holes and new shafts for the purpose of proving and working coal seams. A new shaft is to be sunk at the Acomb Colliery, near Hexham. This colliery has been at work many years, but has progressed much lately, and the projected new shaft will much improve the works, and render their extension easy. It may be considered as the extreme west boundary of the Northumberland colliery district.

The completion of the Hartlepool Rolling Mills Company's (Limited) extensive works, situated on the Milbanke Estate, at the outskirts of Hartlepool, was celebrated on Saturday. There were about 200 persons present, including those who had been engaged under Messrs. Head, Ashby, and Co., of Stockton, the contractors in the erection of the mills. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Legge, the manager of the works, supported by the ex-Mayor (O. Trechmann), Ald. Jobson, Capt. Child, 19th Durham Rifles, Messrs. C. Nielsen, R. Fawcus, Seaton Carew, &c. The vice-chair was filled by Mr. Davison. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Daniel Lamp, one of the workmen, proposed the health of their "gaffer," Mr. Sutton.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

APRIL 27.—There is a degree of dulness existing in the Iron Trade at the present time, and the markets throughout these counties have been but poorly attended. Prices are easier, and only the best brands of manufactured iron can command full rates. Needy makers are obliged to submit to a reduction, and there is much grumbling in regard to underselling. The continental markets are unusually flat, and the orders which do arrive are of limited extent. For railway and other ironwork connected with railways there is a brisker demand for the home markets, but comparatively little is going out to the colonies. The enquiry for machinery and tools is brisk, and the houses engaged in the trade are very fully employed. The greatest consternation has been created in all commercial circles regarding the announcement of the murder of President Lincoln, and the intelligence almost paralysed the trade throughout yesterday and to-day. The next American intelligence will be anticipated with the greatest anxiety by the whole commercial community. The Coal Trade continues to be remarkably brisk for the season, and the demands of the London merchants are very good. The stocks at the different collieries are only small, and the slightest impetus gives an active tone to the trade. The owners of the new collieries which are in progress along the Erewash Valley have been putting on additional labour to push them forward. The works of the Clay Cross Company, at Pilsley, under the superintendence of Mr. Howe, the resident engineer, are progressing very satisfactorily, and as the company have made a branch railway from the pits to the main line of the Midland, they will have a ready exit for the coal shortly, and as the company have made a branch railway from the pits to the main line of the Midland, they will have a ready exit for the coal shortly, and as the company have made a branch railway from the pits to the main line of the main line of the coal coreage is very extensive, and lit age is very extensive, and little doubt is entertained of the success of the mining operations. The Tapton Coal, Coke, and Iron Company are pushing forward their operations in the erection of engines, plant, &c., so that in the course of a short time the company will begin to pump the water out of the old shafts. The company are the lessess of some excellent coking coal; and as there are remaining a large number of ovens which have not been worked since the late Mr. R. Stephenson gave up the works, these will be put into operation as soon as the mine is cleared of water and the coal can be got.

A disastrous boiler explosion has occurred at the Blackleyburst Colliery.

A disastrous boiler explosion has occurred at the Blackleyhurst Colliery. A disastrous boiler explosion has occurred at the Blackleyhurst Colliery, ear Wigan, by which the engineer, Richard Mather, was killed, several ther persons were more or less seriously injured, while the destruction of operty was very considerable. There can be little doubt as to the origin of the excelon. The boiler seems to have been allowed to run short of water, and it is believed at at the time the disaster occurred Mather was endeavouring to supply the deficiency. fortnight ago a boiler burst at the same place, to juring six persons.

The resignation of Mr. Thornhill for the northern division of the county of Derby has brought out the names of asyard conclusion.

The resignation of Mr. Thornhill for the northern division of the county of Derby has brought out the names of several gentlemen, and amongst them that of Mr. Wm. Jackson, now M.P. for Newcastle. Mr. Jackson is the principal proprietor of the Clay Cross Works, near Chesterfield, and if the electors should decide upon him there is no doubt but that he would command the undivided support of the mining interest in North Derbyshire. He is a gentleman eminently fitted to represent such a community, as the agricultural interest is well cared for in the person of Lord George Cavendish, the other Member. A public meeting is to be held on Saturday at Chesterfield, and the friends of Mr. Jackson are on the alert throughout the county. It would be extremely to the advantage of the through throughout the county. It would be extremely to the advantage of the mineral interests that a gentleman of Mr. Jackson's abilities should represent the important mineral district of North Derbyshire.

There is very little doing in lead mines just now, every undertaking being extremely quiet. Mill Dams are enquired for, but they do not appear to rise much in value, and will not until a dividend is actually declared and paid.

clared and paid.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. William Day, of Burton Latimer, for wheels and manuer of applying the same to railway carriages for passengers and goods traffic, as also the leading wheels for locomortives; Mr. &dward Lord, of Todmorden, for machinery for preparing and spinning cotton and other fibrous substances; Mr. Joshus Henry Wilson, of Cornholms Mill, near Todmorden, for spools or bobbins to be used in certain frames for preparing fibrous materials for spinning; Mr. C. Eastwood, of Ravensthorps, Mirfield, and Mr. G. Eastwood, of Honley, for self-adjusting temples for looms.

Coal-Working in the Forest of Dean.—A series of questions of great importance in connection with the rights of gavellers in Dean Forest was raised in the case of "Goold v. the Great-Western Deep Coal Company," in which Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood, gave judgment on Wednesday. Goold was the owner of a gale immediately under which the workings of the company lie. In order to reach their working the company had commenced driving a shaft through Goold's working, upon which Goold, in the course of last year, filed his bill and moved for an injunction to restrain the company from sinking their

shaft. No order was made upon the motion for an interioral had in the meantime driven a level so as to block up the sha pany. Under these circumstance, the company had filed a state bearing of both suits took place in the course of last moment, the Vice-Chancelier, after observing that the Crown hat the right to grant licenses for working the subjacent seams of jure the workings of licensess of the upper seams, said that lower seam was entitled to get at his cost by piercing through conferred by the licenses would be incapable of being enjoyed, that Goold was not entitled to restrain the sinking of a shaft to the subjacent seam, and consequently that the first bill must costs. The injunction asked against Goold by the cross-there must be an enquiry as to damages.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALK.

APRIL 27.—At the commencement of the week a decidedly been in grevailed in the Iron Trade, consequent mainly upon the property as speedy termination of the American war. More enquiries that a had been received by the last mail, and this indicated that confident heighning to be restored on the other side of the Atlantic. The last telligence, however, announcing the assassination of President Lincoln completely paralysed all transactions on American account, and is possible to state what will be the ultimate result on the market. The last account of the possible to state what will be the ultimate result on the market. possible to state what will be the ultimate result on the market. The an average continental enquiry for railway iron, and shipments of a continue to be made to the South American ports and India. Here ders are being given out pretty freely. It cannot be said that the runtions respecting the spring trade have yet been realised, and usles a vourable reaction takes place in the demand from the States there is prospect of an improvement. The revival in tin-plates has been made up to the present, and cokes have been selling at an advance of per box; charcoal also higher. The principal makers have large up on hand, and those who are able to hold decline to sell in the major instances, as they expect higher prices to prevail. In the steam continued to the selection of the steam continued to the selection of the steam continued to the selection of the

on hand, and those who are able to hold decline to sell in the majore instances, as they expect higher prices to prevail. In the steam coalse there is less doing than a fortnight ago, and the demand is not so bits usual. The dulness is also evinced in the house coal trade. Serve tonnage is complained of at both Cardiff and Newport.

The New Fishery Act is likely to give considerable trouble as expected to the proprietors of the local iron and tin-plate works. It is well to for generations the refuse of the works has been allowed to ran land for generations the refuse of the works has been allowed to ran land the standard of the proprietors of the local iron and tin-plate works. It is well to for generations the refuse of the works has been allowed to ran land for the proprietors of the local iron and tin-plate works. It is well to five generations the refuse of the works has been allowed to ran land for the proprietors and there is no doubt that the breeding of fish has thereby the materially retarded. The Fishery Act already in operation is rabbreed gent, but if the amended Act proposed to be passed this session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a complete stop will be put on throwing refuse to the structure of the session been law, then a constant the session been law, then a constant the s

The Times makes the following remarks on the reports of the lass of Fisheries for the past year:—

The reports aliade to the pollution of rivers as a cause of the destruction eithough that evil properly belongs to another branch of legislation. However cleansed it will be for the preservation of the public health; but it is a one advantage that the restoration of purity to the rivers will bring back their into will be found less difficult than it appears. Some manufacturers are discorned will be found less difficult than it appears. Some manufacturers are discorned a valuable manure, which farmers are willing to buy. The manager of a gas a valuable manure, which farmers are willing to buy. The manager of some Sovern with the first of the same kind are made the rivers and II an enquiry into the means of protecting the waters for the sake of the same kind are made the rivers as in the task of purifying them, the New Fishery Act has been doubly benefast. It may be added, that Mr. Pughsley's patent has to a great extent away with the difficulty as to the refuse of tin-plate works, but the vast field yet open for inventors in utilising the refuse of in-plate works, but the

wast field yet open for inventors in utilising the refuse of irons mical works. &c.

mical works, &c.

Mr. Jordan, C.E., who has been for many years connected with a handse clock, by the workmen and his friends, on his leaving. Mr. Jordan has been spoulded to the new rain and call works, bit is deared that many so the more construction of the new chain and cable works, which are in course of construction the nut free Bridge, near Cardiff, the proprietors, being Messrs. Wood and Son, of shest Emigration is becoming so general from the iron and coal districts the it is feared that many of the works will soon be short of hands. Fa 90 per cent. of those that leave are bound for the States, the great indice ment to emigrate being the reported high wages to be received on the other side of Atlantic. Many, if not the majority, of those that emigrate will be sady disapping on their arrival at New York, but it will be then too late for them to retract them. Several of the new railway, dock, and other schemes connected with Soull Rise before the referees this week, and the leading men of the district are in Losto, previous either for or against. The principal bills are the following: "Valed is Amaigamation with Great Western, Vale of Crickhowell Extensions, Monomain Railway purchase of Brecon Canal, Alexandra (Newport) Docks, Cardiff Decks, Cardiff Decks

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

At the recent meeting of the Institution of Engineers in Scotlan, it W. E. CARRETT, of Leeds, read an interesting paper on his Self-Ata Hydraulic Coal-Cutting Machine in use at Kippax Colliery, where it been successfully worked for the past six months. The motor empires water, and so much only is necessary as will fill the whole cires pipes. Water being for all practical purposes incompressible, it faithful transmits the power applied to force it along the pipes, and gives out full duty, less the friction of its motion, without having its latent hasts pelled, and thereby causing loss of power, as is the case with air safe elastic media. Its quantity can be reduced by forcing it at a greater as user, and there is no limit to the distance to which it can be forced. The apparatus consists of a hydraulic reciprocating engine, having a quantity of the distance to which it can be forced.

pelied, and thereby causing loss of power, as it the case with an easily clastic media. Its quantity can be reduced by forcing it at agreater sure, and there is no limit to the distance to which it can be forced. It apparatus consists of a hydraulic reciprocating engine, having a cylind \$\frac{1}{4}\$-in. diameter and 16-in. stroke, working horizontally, and at a sails angle, the required height above the rails. The piston-rod is a hist trunk or ram, into which is fixed a cutter bar, easily removed, carry three or more cutting tools. The cutting angle with regard to the face is also adjustable.

Although the length of the stroke of the cutting tools is 18 in., the practical engine of each tool into the coal is about 16 in., and consequently the three other joint give a total effective depth of \$4\$ ft. at each stroke. Thus the work is finished a light country of the cutting cylinder has a valve motion, which is entirely self-acting cylinder has a valve motion, which is entirely self-acting with the stroke of the tools can be warred, or any number of strokes can be sign as target of the entire length of the stroke. The cutting action of the tools can be also as a stroke of the entire length of the stroke. The cutting action of the tools can be also as a stroke of the coals can be varied, or any number of strokes can be sign as target of the entire length of the stroke. The cutting action of the tools become a stroke of the entire length of the stroke. The cutting action of the tools become a stroke of the coals and the stroke of the coals of the stroke of the stroke of the coals of the stroke of the co

with cylinder 16 inches diameter, stroke "3", making 60 revolutions. Attachs engine, and working also at 60 strokes per minute, are two double-action gens diameter and 12" stroke. These are capable of maintaining a constant pressured per inch. The belier is seated in the furnace-hole.

When the cutting-machine is not working the engine regulates its own speakingly, and is further used for forcing water out of the mine to the surface. When the water-pressure may otherwise she obtained from any engine aboutter or by tapping into the stand pipes of the ordinary pumps. The machine, when or by tapping into the stand pipes of the ordinary pumps. The machine when ing at 26 strokes per minute, uses 40 galions of water. The water is conveyed the bore. The distance is about 46 Oy ards. To allow for traversing the aschines the bore. The distance is about 46 Oy ards. To allow for traversing the aschines that it is connected to the 1½ in. pipes by an India-rubber tobe of the same size, was in preference to cast-from pipes, because they occupy little spine, and in preference to cast-from pipes, because they occupy little space, are easily in together or bent, and accommodate themselves to the varying floor of the nile. The stroke of breaking or leakage. The exhaust or waste water is conveyed awn in risk of breaking or leakage. The exhaust or waste water is conveyed awn in machine by 2-in. India-rubber hose and 2-in. ordinary gas-tubes to the pine whence it was forced, and thus a very small quantity of waster is required to excess of that in the machine when working at 20 strokes per minute. When we have a small provided the size of the content of the content of the pipes, which is used on the face per hour; the machine when working at 20 strokes per minute. When cutting-tools meet with any extra resistance the retarded speed allows this generalise its face in the machine was the obstacle. The amount of pressure as the engine is in the machine was the obstacle. The mount of pressure used in the machine was the obstacle. The m

als opinion also opinion also opinion also opinion also opinion also combusante combusante combusante combusante combusante combusante combusante combusante also also de la combusante al act week also provad anoune also the composed anoune also the computer also also de la combusante also de la combusante al act week also de la combusante al act a

AND STREET STREET, STR

can itself. The entians on the machine at Kippax are arranged at suth a rela-cions on the bar so cut 3° deep, instead of 4 feet—this, from the nature of the content on the bar so cut 3° deep, instead of the feet the content of the tries been found the mean suitable distance in this particular mine. The height is the green of "baring" is 3½ in. in front and 2½ in. at the back. The history of the content of the content of the content of the content of the property of the content of the property of the content of

starting bridged over, or the head win string action being slow there is no amily bridged over, or the head win string period of the catting action being slow there is no amily a make a manual period of the catting period of the catting period of the catting action of the workman who is a start in a first mine, while the absence of noise enables the workman who is a start in the three is a start in the three is a start in the tree is a startly any limit or the ressure of the byst of plan here to state that there is hardly any limit to the pressure of the byst of plan here to state that there is hardly any limit to the pressure of the byst of plan here to state that there is hardly any limit to the pressure for the proper to the proper to the proper to the proper to the will her, and as water is practically incompressible, the length of the pipes to be at like part and as water a proper to the application of the machine. In a substantial of a mine need be no hindrance to the application of the machine. In the distant part of a mine need be no hindrance to the application of the machine. In the substantial pressure from these pipes is used to work a doublest start as the property of the property of the property of the pressure from these pipes is used to work a doublest start as the property of the pressure from these pipes is used to work a doublest start as the property of the pressure from these pipes is used to work a doublest start as the property of the pipes to the pipe start as the property of the pipes the property of the pipes the pipes of the pipes the pipes and the pipe start as the pipe start a

will bear, and as water is produced by the state of a mine need be no hindrance to the application of the machine. In a disast part of a mine need be no hindrance to the application of the machine. In the dispersion per the proposes, and it is equally application of the machine. In the dispersion per the dispersion

PATENT LAW REFORM.

eted with the a handson a heart appoint truction at Wallson, of Shade I districts the

n Scotland, Minis Self-Acia y, where it he motor employ whole circuit ble, it faithte

PATENT LAW REFORM.

The attention of inventors, engineers, artizans, industrial exhibitors, and m is invited to the following petition, and their assistance is requested chasing signatures thereto. Copies of the petition, and the necessary er and instructions, will be forwarded free to any person desirous of ig the movement, upon written application to the Secretary of the set Law Reform Committee, at the office of the Jointed Ship Company, Rood-lane, London, E.C. No expense need be incurred by any perthan assisting. To produce the result desired, the petition must not be numerously signed, but be presented with as little delay as posses, it being the intention of the Government to bring in a measure region the Patent Laws during the present session.

**Eight Honourshie the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom, in this sent assembled; and

ussembled.

ble Petition of the undersigned Working Engineers and Artizans, and cost interested in the success of Art, Industrial, and Working Men'e

is persons interested in the success of Art, measurem, and vividing assemblishins, MEX.—That your petitioners would humbly represent to your Honourable House divergrest injustice and hardship affecting a large body of Her Majesty's substantial states of such hardship being highly prejudicial to the prosperity and must of their fellow-subjects at large. It is a large than your petitioners are working engineers and artizans, who have not supporting themselves and their families excepting daily labour; they are will possession of inventions and industrial improvements of various kinds, the of their own observation and study, which, if practically applied in trade and their own observation and study, which, if practically applied in trade and disting would be the means of increasing the wealth of the nation, and elevating dissing the working classes.

blar our Gusstvanous and increasing the wealth of the manuel, and, sould be the means of increasing the wealth of the manuel, and such that is the working classes.

We petitioners have devoted much time, labour, and what little money they us bit to be perfecting of their inventions, and are desirous of bringing them into a perfecting of their inventions of other than 50 times and labour. As petitioners find that to have any chance of obtaining such remuneration it may that they should obtain Letters Patent, which at present cost for fees and like the first stage, 501, in the second, and 1001. In the third—an aggregate of addition to the necessary expense of professional assistance in preparing the demands.

owments.

Missing the requirements of themselves and their families, your petitioner the cost of Letters Patent is far beyond their means.

Pet petitioners are informed that the law is, that if they had originated a new war, paining, drawing, photograph, engraving, or even an ornamental design dilara had a copyright or property therein, upon payment of a sum waryin, is il, and they mannet recognise the justice of taxing useful inventions in large.

illiners looked forward with hope to the establishment of the various illiners looked forward with hope to the establishment of the various is abbitions now being held, understanding that inventions exhibited to appeal to the twill not protect exhibitors against diabnest persons copyal setting up false claims to the exhibited inventions—in fact, that extra a right of property in their own inventions only by the payment of in the aggregate to 1751.

Sent therefore pray that the existing Patent Laws for Inventions may be all amended as to guarantee to inventors a right of property for 21 years kness at each not exceeding 10s. for provisional protection, and 61. for the time of the property of the property of the property of the sign of the property of the sign of the property of the sign of the property of the property of the sign of the property of the property of the property of the sign of the property of the pr

OF COBDEN.—A very excellent bust of the late Richard Cobden no of execution by Mr. Burnard, the well-known Cornish sculpments of Ebenezer Elliott, Thackeray, and others have been so mired, the model having been already completed. The sculptor stray facility for taking the necessary casts from the head of the free-trader, and the likeness is very faithful. The bust will, be most welcome to a large number of Cobden's admirers.

t THEORY.—At the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the poor the lost their lives through the explosion at Dill Hall pit of the additional colliery, by which the roof, arching, and doors were blown for Thomas Farrimond, the general manager of the colliery, sugthe transport in the root, arching, and doors were blown that the had been no explosion, and stated that, as to the cause of the occurrence of the country, suggests of the country, and the root of the arch fell, and liberated the carbonic acid gas the size of the root of the arch fell, and liberated the carbonic acid gas the size. The men could not escape from it in consequence of the surveing on the rise. The men could not escape from it in consequence of the surveing on the rise. The men could not so sufficient it is consequence of the surveing of th

LATE COAL-PIT ACCIDENT AT CUMNOCK.—We observe that the wide results in the death of three miners on Saturday, near Cumnock, was ly the age being caught by one of the aides. This is one of the cases provided has a improved fide of Drawing Coals," exhibited to the Royal Scottian Society ravel and of the wind was the submount that, if the cage should sitek in the pit under law was the submount of drawing, the winding-rope would slip on the pulley, which is due to the submount of the submount of the submount of the submount of the submount is given as in this case.—Daily Review. [We shall give the size page of the Submount of the Subm

LIEF RATING.—A special meeting of the Tynemouth Union Assembles of the Aspecial meeting of the Tynemouth Union Assembles of the steam-coal owners. After a lengthened discussion, in which a too the steam-coal owners. After a lengthened discussion, in which a too the steam-coal owners. After a lengthened discussion, in which a too any low understand the committee decided to adhere to their former decided to appear to their former decided to appear to their former decided to appear to the steam of the steam of

Nover's Island, mining engineer.—Gateshead conserver.

Nover's Island.—A gold field has been discovered at Soke, about the Victoria; copper has also been discovered there; and 50,000 tons of coal sum the kinad last year.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN COUNCIL, notice is bereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 8th day May sext, 1866, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS is unviting, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the india Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock F.M. of the said 8th day of May, 1865, after which hour no tender will be received,

India Office, April 28, 1865.

COLLUMPTON GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

COLLUMPTON GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The above company are desirous of RECEIVING TENDERS, accompanied by plans and specifications, for ERECTING GAS WORKS and LAYING DOWN the NECESSARY MAIN and OTHER PIPES in the town of COLLUMPTON, in the county of DEYON.

The town is situate on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and contains a population of about 2000. The distance from the contemplated site for the works to the extremity the gas will have to be carried to about three-quarters of a mile.

The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will they hold themselves responsible for any expense attending the preparation of any plans, specifications, and tenders may be deposited on or before the 13th day of May next.

Collumpton, 19th April, 1955.

ARTHUR WILLIAM LEIGH, Sec.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY (ISLE OF MAN).—A considerable

demand has sprung up for these shares, and a large business doing in them
The merits of the mine are daily more appreciated. Mr. John Batters can supply,
few shares at a reasonable price. —13, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C. CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the nett price of £3 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, jointing the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Cappain J. Raber, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighabire, North Wales.

RABER, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denoignanire, Norin Wasses,

HARES FOR SALE IN THE MINERA DISTRICT,

WREXHAM, NORTH WALES:—4 Minera Mine, 30 Minera Union, 30 South
Minera, 20 Park, 30 Central Minera, 50 Wynnstay, and 20 Pool Park shares. A loo, 50
shares in the Bwisch-y-Flyum Mine, Merionetabire: 100 shares in the Diphrwys Casson
Slate Quarry, and 50 shares in the Provincial Weish Insurance Company, Wrexham.

Or Park and Prices, apply to Mr. Albert Borry, sharebroker, Temply-row,
Wrexham.

A BARGAIN.—THIRTY SHARES in the NORTH PUOL MINE TO BE SOLD this day for £45, or TWENTY SHARES for £35, on the 20th instant. The unanger stated these shares at "£3 to buy."—Apply to Mr./T. 16. TAYLOR, 11, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

OR SALE, FIFTY CORNISH CLAY SHARES (LIMITED), 23s. per share nett cash.—Apply to Mr. William Lewand, 19, morton-street, E.C.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, by a me who has been working in different slate quarries in Merionethabire, Carnarvo shire, and Ireland for 47 years, a SITUATION as an AGENT. He thoroughly und stands the slate veins, and how to work them on the most economical plan.—Apply "W. F. T.," Post-office, Tanygrisian, Festinlog, North Wales.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES IN NOETH WALES. The royality is about 500 acres, and is aiready proved to contain four valuable some of cosis, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE LET, a FIRST-RATE SLATE QUARRY in WALES, the slates in which have been proved by eminent quarrymen to contain the four points so essential in slate quarries, viz.:—splitting, pillaring, cross-cutting, and enamelling. The sett contains about 400 acres of land, at a very low royalty, and is within 2½ miles of a railway station, to which there is a gradual incline for a tramway through the same property.—Application to be made direct to Mr. J. S. WILLIAMS, land agent, Bow-street, via Shrewsbury.—April 24, 1865.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. Rawle, patent office, 14, Clare-strest, Brissol N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

OUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The Directors have the honour to inform the shareholders that, after the 30th June next, there will be paid, for the year 1864, a DIVIDEND of FIFTY FRANCS against the coupon No. 12 of whole shares, and a DIVIDEND of TEN FRANCS against coupon Nos. 17 and 18 of fifths of shares. The said dividend will be paid by Messrs. C. DEVAUX and CO., London

WHEAL ELLEN (S.A.) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Whea! Ellen (S.A.) Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 51, Treadneedle-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th of Majnext, at One o'clock P.M. By order of the Directors,

51, Threadneedle-street, London, April 25, 1865.

IN the MATTER of the EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE
SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY (LIMITED), and of the COMPANY ARE REQUIRED, on or before Monday, the 8th day of May, 1865, to SEND THEIR NAMES and ADRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEHTS or CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to us the undersigned liquidators of the said company, at the offices of Messrs. Carttar and Harper, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, in the City of London; and if so required, by notice in writing from us, or one of us, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the offices sforesaid at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benselt of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

GEO. GRANT,
G. GRAHAM CARTTAR,
Liquidators.

SHEPPARD AND RILEY, Solicitors to the Liquidators.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1865.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1865.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

Criddia Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

R. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, NA SCORRIER, CORNWALL, from recent inspections, is in a position to advise what mines to invest in, and what to avoid, two of which he will guarantee all less for one-half the profits for the next six months. Terms for inspection and report, 42 2s. per day.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 20 Tresavean shares.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

M. H. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING (EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain price).

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS,
SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable
Information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintahire,
Prospectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No. 28
Frincess-street, Manchester.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Weish mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in elementary to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFICE HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

THE OTTOMAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount subscribed.

Capital £500,000, in £5,000 shares of £20 each. With power to increase, First issue 12,500 shares of £20 each. With power to increase, the remaining 10,000 shares has already been applied for.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

No call beyond £3 per share will be made during the first six months.

Where no allotment is made to an applicant, his deposit will be returned in fall.

DEREFURE.

DEREFURE.

LIGHTON STATES OF THE COMPANIEY, R.N., Knowsley, Lascashire, Chairman of the Cotton Plantation Company of Natal.

tion Company of Natal.
WILLIAM G. BARNES, Esq. (Messrs. Barnes and Co., merchants), Little Bush-iane.

London.
J. LEWIS FARLET, Esq., 20, Threadneedle-street, London,
GEORGE B. HOWDEN, Esq., merchant, Loeds.
THOMAS PAGE, Esq., C.E., 3, Royal-terrace, Adelphi, London,
THOMAS PALMER, Esq., 16, Upper Southwick-street, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park,
London.

London. AUGUSTO SOARES, Esq. (Messrs. M. and A. Soares, merchants), 40, Seething-lane,

AUGUSTO SOARES, Esq. (Messrs. M. and A. Soares, merchants), 40, Sesthin London.
RICHARD J. VAN LENNEP, Esq., Dutch Consul-General, Smyrna.
MANGISS OF THE SHYENA BRANCH—Messrs. Pierre and Joseph Topuz.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Courtenny and Croome, 9, Gracechurch-street, London
BANKERS—The London and Westuninster Bank, Lothbury, London.
BROKERS.
London Messrs. Smith and Sinney, 5, Angel-court.
Liverpool Messrs. G. E. Schultz and Son, 17, Manchester-buildin Manchester — C. P. Allen, Esq., India buildings, Cross-street,
Hull William West, Esq., 5, Bowl-aliey-street,
Leeds Messrs. A. Greenland and Son, Albon-attreet,
Dublin Messrs. Winabon and Failon, 77, College-green.
Glasgow Duncan Macmater, Esq., 71, Queen-street.
SECRETART—B, Lambert, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—20, TRREADNEEDLE STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of transacting the safe and highly profitable business of commission merchants and financial agents in connection with the trade and commerce of the Ottoman Empire.

TRADE OF THE EMPIRE.

Throughout the greater part of the empire the soil and climate permit of the almost inexhaustible production, in excess of the wants of the inhabitants, of those ordinary raw materials which form everywhere the great staples of food and manufacture. Grain, wool, cotton, hemp, hides, tailow, are produced in abundance; while in addition, Turkey yields in profusion those rare articles of merchandise, such as drugs, dyes, guins, fruit, vegetable oils, silk, sugar, and tobacco, which can only be abundantly and profitably produced under conditions of special advantage of climate and geographical position.

Turkey yields in profusion those rarer articles of merchandles, such as drugs, dyes, gums, fruit, vegetable oils, silk, sugar, and tobacco, which can only be abundantly and profitably produced under conditions of special advantage of climate and geographical position.

In the year 1860 it was estimated that the annual trade of Turkey with foreign countries amounted to £48,000,000 and that between the provinces to £20,000,000; giving a total of £58,000,000 per annum. Judging, however, from the increase of the trade between Turkey and Great Britain during the past few years, this total must now be considerably increased. In the year 1864 the imports and exports between Great Britain and Turkey (acclusive of £39,1) amounted to £6,201,131, and in 1859 to £9,620,536, but in the year 1869, according to the last annual statement published by the Board of Trade, they increased to £13,003,682 the trade between this country and £379 thas size risen from £11,115,922 in the year 1859, and £10,759,71 in 1861, to £21,006,944 in 1863, making a total between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain aione of £34,310,646. This increasing trade is capable of almost indefinite extension.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY.

As commission merchants, the company will receive, on the usual terms, consignments of goods for sale in English and foreign markets from merchants and others in the Ottoman Empire, as well as from merchants, manufacturars, and others, in this country and abroad, for sale in Turkish markets, and will execute orders for their correspondents both in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire.

An important branch of the company's business will consist in making cash advances spondents both in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire, have exceeded by the English Consults in Turkey, in reply to a recent circular dispatch, responsible personal guarantes. On this subject, much valuable information has been obtained from the English Consults in Turkey, in reply to a recent circular dispatch from the English Consults in Turkey, in reply to

of the crops is common. The rate of interest varies from 12 to 20 per cent.; few losses are incurred."

Dandarelles.—Mr. Acting-Consul Raby: "Farmers commonly borrow money in anticipation, and on security of their crops, 15 and even 25 per cent. Interest being charged for a few months. The lender very seldom incurs any losses."

Diambekhin.—Mr. Consul Taylor: "Capitalists advance money on the crops, charging 2 to 3 per cent. interest per month, losses are rare." As a rule, the farmers in this province all borrow money on their crops; even those who are wealthy, and have gold hoarded up, will borrow to defray the expenses of cultivation, rather than sucreach upon their treasure. The rate of interest is generally 20 per cent., and the farmers are very well pleased to borrow it at this rate. Losses must be very rare, as I have neither experienced or heard of others suffering any."

JANDA.—Mr. Vice-Consul Stuart: "Interest is 2½, 3, and 4 per cent. a month. The advances are always secured upon the crops, and losses are but rarely incurred by the lenders."

Salonica.—Mr. Consul Wilkinson: "Farmers borrow money in anticipation of their crops. The rate of interest usually charged is seldom leas than 20 per cent.

cent. per month; the advances are always secured on the crops, and losses by the lenders are very rare."

SMTNKA.—Mr. Consul Blunt: "The native cultivators always require advances in anticipation of their crops, at a nominal rate of interest, say 1½ to 2 per cent. per month; but it is actually more. The title decis of the farm are transferred to the lender in the Turkisk Court, under the title of Istilail, or mortgage."

TRIPGI.—Mr. Consul-General Herman: "Almost the totality of them (the mer chants) derive their chief sources of profit from lending money on piedges, on which they lavy a rate of interest of 4 to 6 per cent. per month (48 to 72 per cent. per annum), and sometimes more."

Voto.—Mr. Vice-Consul Suter: "Loans to the growers are secured by piedging the produce, and are not often attended with loss. The rates of interest are never less than 12, and often more than 20 per cent. per annum."

As financial agents the company will give its assistance to the Ottoman Government in the promotion of reproductive public works, conducing to the improvement of internal transit and the development of external trade, and act generally as financial agents in, and in connection with, the Ottoman Empire.

The company is prevented by the terms of the Memorandum of Association from trading for its own account.

ing for its own account.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The head office of the company will be in London, with agencies in Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester. Branches will be established at the ports of Constantinople, Smyrns, and Beyrout, and agents will be applied in the interior, subject to the superintendence and control of the branches to which their districts may be attached.

The exclusive services of gentlemen of established reputation and acknowledged local experienced having been obtained, the operations of the company will immediately commence at Smyrns, where a valuable and old-established business of sixty years' standing has been secured.

APPLICATIONS FOR

mence at Smyrns, where a valuable and oid-established business of sixty years' standing has been secured.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Applications for shares may be addressed in the annexed form to the directors, and copies of the prospectus may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, or at the offices of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors; but no application will be considered uniess a deposit of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for has been paid.

A copy of the Momorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the offices of the solicitors, or at the temporary offices of the company.

Copies will be forwarded by post, without charge, on application to the secretary.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,
MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
CHENTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. Harvey and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for February will contain special reports on South Wheal Basset, and East Carn Brea.

Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS. TYN-Y-WEDN. DALIDAY.

TO CONSUMERS OF STEAM POWER.

NATIONAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIM IT ED).

145, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, and 22, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.
Inspection and Insurance of Land and Marine Boliern effected.
G. HOWARD FEN WICK, Managing Director.
J. H. TILLY, Secretary.

MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid.

C. Williams has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn.y.-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewabury, April 18, 1865.

C. H. R. L. E. S. D. A. V. E. Y. A. N. D. C. O.,

SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,

ST. HELEN'S JUNGTION, LANCASHIRE,

ST. HELEN'S JUNGTION, LANCASHIRE,

9, Spring-gardens, S. W., March 4, 1865.

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMIT)
Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. First issue, 6000 shares,
Deposit en application, £1 per share; payment en allotment, £1 10a, per share
Cails not to exceed £1 per share, at intervals of not less than two months.
It is not intended to call up more than £7 10a, per share,
Incorperated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Sir THOMAS PARKYNS, Bart., 9, Gioucester-square, Hyde-park.
Sir ARTHUR RUMBOLD, Bart., 8t. James's Club.
Sir EDWIN PEARSON, Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company
W, WEST, Eaq. banker, 8t. Ausseil (Measr. Willyams, Trefiry, West, and Co.).
E. J. PEARSON, Eq., Wimbiadon, Surrey.
BANKERS—Matropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornbill, London,
Messrs. Willyams, Trefiry, West, and Co., St. Austeil.
Societyous — Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Haiss, Birchin-lane.
ADDITOR—S. Lowell Price, Eq., 5, Gresham-street.
SECRETARY — M. H. Jordan.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—9p., NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,-9D, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The important preperty for the working of which this company has been formulate in the parish of Tywardreath, between the Par Consols and Fowey Consols of the most important mines in Cornwall, from which upwards of £3,000,000 have treasy returned.

of the most important mines in Corawali, from which upwards of £3,000,000 have been circady returned.

The sett extends nearly a mile in length, and is more than half a mile in width, containing twelve parallel and highly mineralised lodes, two of which have produced, from very limited operations, a large quantity of copper ore, of rich quality.

The past operations were carried on by a single adventurer, the late J. T. Trefiry, £3,000,000 have been supported to the west of that which is generally considered the most productive part of the mineral-bearing strata, yet the produce even there showed that very profitable results may be anticipated by a proper development of the mine. The insufficiency of the engine-power, and the death of the late proprietor, were the sole causes of the suspension of the works; and all the parties connected with the late Mr. Trefiry bear testimony that he entertained so high an opinion of the mine that he fully intended to have reserved the whole of it to himself, and to have thoroughly developed it at his own expense.

The amount required for the perfect development of the property and the purchase of the leases, including the erection of two pumping-engines, one of 300-horse power; two large winding-engines, with sufficient boller-power to each; steam capetan; and other measurements are sufficient to the proper of a rapid increase in the produce as the various levels and todes are opened.

An adit or water level has been driven so as to intersect the lodes, which are of the same character and are parallel to those worked at the Par Consols and Foway Consols, and the productive strata can also be readily traced to several of the most profitable mines ever worked in the county.

There is a large stream of water at the surface, which will be used to great advantage for various purposes, effecting a considerable saving in the expenditure for all surface operations.

Lease for twenty-one years have been secured on very advantageous terms, and the

Lease for twenty-one years have been secured on very advantageous terms, and the dues range from 1-18th to 1-16th of the produce, with a small minimum rental, which will merge in the dues as soon as they become payable.

A number of practical miners living to the immediate vicinity of the property, and werking in the adjoining mines, have made application for 250 shares, representing the sum of £25°0, and a considerable amount of capital has been promised by inhabitants of the locality. These facts forcibly prove that the mine, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, is one of more than ordinary value.

The directors have determined not to call up more than £7 10s. per share, leaving £15,000 reserve on the first issue, as an ample guarantee for all engagements that may be entered into by the company.

The directors have described by the company.

215,000 reserve on the first issue, as an ample guarantee for all engagements that may be entered into by the company.

Prospectures and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, or of the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

Applications for shares must be made in the usual form, accompanied by a diplosit of 21 per share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full hand if a less number be allotted than is applied for the surplus will be applied towards sayment.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. Established December, 1835. MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

CHAIRMAN-SAMUEL H.	AYHURST LUCAS, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN-ROBE	RT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.
JOHN BRADBURY, Esq.	JOSEPH FREEMAN, Esq.
HENRY WHITE CASTLE, Esq.	CHARLES GILPIN, Eag, M.P.
THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., Q.C.	CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A.
JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq.	JONATHAN THORP, Esq.
HENRY CONSTABLE, Eag.	CHARLES WHETHAM, Eag.
JOHN FELTHAM, Esq.	
MEDICAL OFFICERS-Thomas Hodgkin, E	sq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.
CONSULTING ACTUARY -Ch	
nount of profit of the five years ending 20	

Making the total profit divided£1,227,258	5 3
INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS. Red	action
Date of policy. Age, Sum assured. Original premium. Prem. now payable. pe	cent.
October. 1836 49£1000£ 43 11 8£ 0 7 10	99
March. 1840 48 200 8 10 4 1 19 4	77
January, 1839 36 1000 29 10 0 10 12 8	64
December, 1850 58 2000 126 0 0 64 6 8	49
January, 1852., 35 500 14 11 8 9 2 8	371/4
January, 1859 49 8000 132 0 0 98 7 10	251%
The following are a few instances wherein the premiums have become extin-	et, and
	nnuity
Date of policy. Age. Sum assured. Original Prem. now extinct. pr	yable.
April, 1836 54 £1000 £ 52 0 0 £ 8 Auguat, 1836 55 500 29 3 4 9 Auguat, 1837 60 2900 135 3 7	3 8
August, 1836 56 500 29 3 4 9	1 3
August, 1837 60 2000 135 8 4 75	6 8
March, 1842 61 500 32 19 2 1	17 4
Amount of claims paid£1,611,165 5 3	
Gross annual income	
Accumulated fund 2,420,953 14 0	

Memoers whose premiums fall due on the 1st April are reminded that the same meant within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

March 25, 1865.

GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire capital, \$1,000,000. Life capital, £100,000.

LONDON 73 and 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
LIVERPOOL ... BROWN'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE.

With Home and Foreign Branches and Agencies.

CHAIRMAN—F. W. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company).

At the ANNUAL MEETINGS, held on the 8th of April, at Liverpool, it was s the result of operations for the year 1864, that the—

	Being an increase of The losses paid and Life assurances, un Producing in new p	ver pred provid der 502	vious year ed for amor policies, w	of unted to ere effec	ted for		43,547 67,065 340,699 9,697 al Manager.
A	CCIDENTS	то	LIFE	OR	LIMB,	in the	FIELD

the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.

£1000 in case of Death, or £6 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 5s.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents or at the Offices,
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.
W. J. VIAN,

SSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN,
for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company
DERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, of
WERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT,
and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE OF
SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INVENANCES,
and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.
Mr. SPRAGO has for saie shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent, upon
the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in
good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the
Mr. SPRAGO gives every information as a continuous commends to the
Mr. SPRAGO gives every information as a continuous commends to the
Mr. SPRAGO gives every information as a continuous commends to the

public as sound investments.

Mr. Srance gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwail, Devon, and Waies, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them hisself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s, he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive com-

isself; as in all closes, the will furnish a successive point the receipt of 6a, he will furnish a successive.

Mr. Sramoo has published the following works, viz.:—

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Mr. Sramoo has published the following works, viz.:—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.

Olito

1862, price 3s.

1864, price 5s.

1864, price 5s. Mr. Spanoo has published the following works, viz.:—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1869, price 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.

Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.

Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.

Priysteal, Geological, and Parish Man of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch.

Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c.

Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negociated.

Commission 1½ per cent.

Mr. Spanoo has 20 years' experience of mining, tan of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he bas transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 22s and 22s, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. Spanoo's Statistics for 1865 will soon be published.

Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited.)

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING, since the parish of ST. AGNES, in the county of COENWALL, by the direction of the liquidator of the said company, with the sanction of the Court, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTA of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. strok, equal beam, with first piece of main rod and BOILER, about 13 tons, complete.

Balance bob and connecting rod; shears, with pulleys and brasses; sight-arm capstan, with span beam, &c.; capstan rope, about 22 cwts.; two horse whims, shaft tackle and pulleys, wire rope, hemp whim rope, underground gig, about 8 cwts. of new iron, 36 in. beliows; anvil, vices, and other smith's tools; saw-pit timper, carpenters' bench and timber in saw house, grindstone and frame; wood house for carpenters' shop, and material boase; wood house on the dressing floors, wood picking abod, wooden launders and stands, ore dressing materials; scales, beams, stand, and a quantity of other articles in general use is mines; and also acconnibous furniture.

Undersouth in suppose role, stanfage box and sland.

general use in mines; and also account-nonse intrinsire.

House water life, 30 fms. of 6 in. lift, 6 tone 6 in. plunger pole; stuffing box and gland, about 6 cwts.; pole case, 6 cwts.; H and bottom door piece, 15 cwts.; 20 12 in. pumps diameter, 13 tone; 3 12 in. pumps diameter, 2 tone; 11 in. plunger pole, 10½ ft. long; pole case, 15 cwts.; the place, 15 cwts.; cut door piece, 16 cwts.; cisters windbore, 10 cwts.; 11 in. working barrel, 7 cwts.; cut door piece, 15 cwts.; cisters windbore, 8 cwts.; bottom lift; 11 in. door piece, 15 cwts.; windbore, 8 cwts.; bottom lift; 11 in. door piece, 16 cwts.; and 16 cwts.; sinking windbore, 16 cwts.; duck property of the state of th

Mr. JUHA BLACKOU MA, LOUIS BLA

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the directions of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINES, in the parish of St. Biazey, on Monday, the 16th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, together or in lots, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the MINE SETT of GRANT, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—ONE 48 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE and winding gear.

ONE 48 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE and winding and TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each.

1 capatan, 1 shears, 1 shaft bob, 50 fms. ffat-rofs.

1 logging bob, with caps, plates, and 1 logging bob, with caps, plates, and 1 iron tram wagon. fiat-rods.

1 logging bob, with caps, plates, and bolts, from engine to shaft.
100 fms. 2 in. iron rods.
3 bobs, pulley stands, and pulleys.
80 fms. 2 in. iron rods, with pulleys and stays. 1 iron tram wagon.
2 timber wagons.
200 fms. rali timber and iron for tram-road.
120 fms. ladders, wood and iron staves.
200 fms. galvanised bell-wire.
1 pair of single, double, and treble iron blocks.

stays.
2 12 in. H pieces, 2 12 in. top doorpieces.
2 12 in. H pieces, 2 12 in. top doorpieces.
2 12 in. plunger poles, with pole case,
stuffing boxes and glands.
3 12 in. windbores.
70 fms. 12 and 13 in. pumps.
60 fms. 1 and 8 in. timber, shaft rods,
with strapping plates, bolts, and pulleys.

leys.
2 Il is, plunger poles, with stuffing box and glands.
Bob and shears for stamps.
THREE WATER WHEELS—
1346 heads of stamps attached.

siates.

1 imber machine house, floored.

1 pair 2 in. drop acrews.

1 beam and scales and weights.

Dial and chain. THREE WATER WHEELS—

1 24 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached.

1 18 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached.

1 18 ft., with 6 heads of stamps attached.

30 fms. 12 in. launders.

The pitwork and materials underground will be sold in one lot, reserving to the purchaser the use of the engine for a reasonable time, to bring such pitwork to grass.

Together with the account-house and office faraiture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. Vernoce, the officer of the Court in charge thereof.

BOLTON AND GRYLLS HILL, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London (Solicitors for the Feitiloner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Turo, Cornway (Agents of the Solicitors).

Dated Registrar's Office, Traro, April 28, 1865.

blocks.
9 racks for washing tin, 3 sheds.
1 dressing-house, about 30 ft. by 12 ft.
6 buddles, 3 drags.
1 smiths' bellows, smiths' tools, anvil,

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registary of the said Court that their claims have been aiready admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office. Truro, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof; and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's aummons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Superior Courts is wifully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

Registrar of the above-named Court, Turo, Cornyant.

Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 26, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon

IN Ro the NORTH ROBERT MINE.—TO BE SOLD. pursuan

the NORTH ROBERT MINE,—TO BE SOLD, pursuant Order made in a Cause Maithews v. Brown and Others, and dated the 30th ch last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, on the 10th day of May next, at Twelve c'lcuck at noon precisely, to (6144ths) SHARES of the defendant Thomas Owen Brown; 50 (6144ths) SHARES of the defendant John Brown; 50 (6144ths) SHARES of the defendant John Brown; 90 (6144ths) SHARES of the defendant John Nowman Frost; 40 (6144ths) SHARES of the defendant William le Page.

5 (6144ths) SHARES of the defendant John Moor: 4 (6144ths) SHARES of the defendant John Moor: 60 (614ths) SHARES of the defendant George Prickett; and 60 (614ths) SHARES of the defendant George Prickett; and 60 (614ths) SHARES of the defendant John Robert Pike, be said MINE.

f and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Trure
(Agents for Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, Plaintiff's Solicitors, 25, Birchin-lane, London).

Daied Registrar's Office, Truro, April 26, 1865.

MR. BURGESS is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at Crotche's Hotel, Hayle, on Wednesday, the 10th May, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the following ENGINES, at GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE, two miles from Hayle railway station, viz.:—

ONE 65 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 feet stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet in the shaft.

in the shaft.

ONE 25 inch cylinder ROTABY or WINDING ENGINE.

The engines may be inspected on application to the agent, on the mine.

The committee are desirous to close the affairs of the company without delay, therefor the above engines will be sold at a great sacrifice, to make it worth the attention of spe

YARNER COPPER MINE, NEAR BOVEY TRACEY, DEVONSHIRE

ESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the account-house on the above mine, on Monday, the 15th day MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, at the account-house on the above mine, on Monday, the 15th day
of May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, the LEASEBOLD INTEREST in the above SETT, together with the whole of the MACHINERY, &c., now in
good working order, which comprises—
A 60 in. cylinder ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER.
About 35 fms. of 10½ in. pumps, 30 fms. of 10 in. pumps, 25 fms. of 8 in. pumps,
35 fms. of 6 in. pumps, with doorpieces, windbores, working barrels, plunger poles, &c.;
140 fms. of 1½ in., 2½ in., and 3 in. falt-rods, 60 fms. of 1½ in. and 2 in. bucket rods;
35 fms. of 8 in. falt-rods, with plates and pins; two L bobs, and two balance-bobs.
A WATER-WHEEL 38 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast, A smaller WATER WHEEL,
25 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast, with crusher and drawing machine attached.
One double power and two single crab winches, two 40 ft. shears and shleves, horse
whim rope and chain, sundry smiths and miners' tools, counting-house furniture, &c.
Capt. Barkik, at Bovey Traccy, will show and describe the above, and any further
particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Paris-street, Exeter.

Dated Exeter, April 27, 1865.

particulars may be had on applic Dated Exever, April 27, 1865.

FORGE AND FOUNDRY.-TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the EAGLE RONWORKS, OPENSHAW, near MANOHESTER, adjoining the Stockport Canai and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The foundry is provided with a 10 tons TRAVELLING CRANE, and the force fitted up with FOUR STEAM HAMMERS of from 12 cuts, to 70 cuts, each; ONE PUDDLING and FIVE HEATING FURNACES, FOUR STEAM BOILERS, cranes explicitly for our making railway agains and other wheels, donkey neutons, for PUDDLING and FIVE HEATING FURNACES, FOUR STEAM BOILERS, cranes, smiths' free for making railway engine and other wheels, donkey engines, &c. The 70 cwts, hammer has never been need, and the other machinery has recently been put in good repair. There are offices, stables, and a stock of tools. The works are most eligibly situated, have an extensive connection, and are capable of immediately turning out a large quantity of work.

The chief rent on the land is light, and a considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the property.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. ELLIS, Healey-terrace, Fairfield, near Manchester; or at the works.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS FOR VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS FOR ALL MARKS TO THE WORKS FOR ALL PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private and works, the 17th day of May next, at Three Coleck in the affarroon, at Darbin St. Austall, in the county of Cornwall (subject to such conditions as will be in a there produced), all those WELL KNOWN, VALUABLE, ANY EXTENSIVE CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS, known as the TREVERBYN TREVISE CHINA CLAY AND TIN WORKS, known as the TREVERBYN TREVISE ERECTIONS, &c., thereon, comprising one 16 feet WATER WHEEL, with a bead of stamps attached; one 15 feet WATER WHEEL, with 0 beads of stamps attached; one 15 feet WATER WHEEL, with 0 beads of stamps attached; one 15 feet WATER WHEEL, with 0 beads of stamps attached; one 15 feet water warrend to be a stamps attached; one 15 feet water water

There is an account house, smith's shop, carpenter's shop, and material yad, aid works.

The works have just been brought into a state capable of making large min fifer an apportunity for investment which does not often occur.

Satisfactory reasons can be given why the said works are to be seld.

Plans may be seen at the office of the Auctioner, St. Austell, and further information of the contract of the contra

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE LEAD MINE and MINING MATERIA MR. DAVID JONES has received instructions to SELL;
AUCTION, on the mine, early in the month of May, all the VALUARER
CHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the RHOSWYDOL AND BACHERIN
MINES, situate in the parish of PENEGOES, in the county of MONTGONEZI,
within about six miles from Machynlieth Rail way station, including a first-class
cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, PUMPING and DRAWING MACHIBER
30 ft. WATER WHEEL, CRUSHING MILL, circular, fiat, and the baddies, ligan,
all in first-rate working condition, with all the usual appendages of a probesing
mine in fall work.

and in irrat-rate working condition, with all the usual appendages of a primiting in full work.

The first lot will be the steam-engine, and the purchaser or purchasers will be option (subject to the approval of the lord of the manor) of having a lease of the upon a royalty of 1-16th, with the usual conditions.

For further particulars, or to treat for the whole by private contract, apply to HADLEN, E.G., 20, 8t. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London; or to the lam Machynlieth.—Dated March 31, 1865.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASEHOLD LANDS and PREMISE with the BUILDINGS, ERECTIONS, and WORKS thereos, simplified by the parish of WREXHAM, in the country of DENBIGH. The named works have been recently fluted up in the most perfect mannet for carry the business of lead smeiting and desilverising, and are extremely well adapted business. They are contiguous to coals of the best quality for smeiting, and sin Great Minera and other mines, producing very superior and easy, working lack of the sale of these works presents an opportunity to anyone desirous of carrying business of smelling and desilverising lead, possessed of the requisite capital, one with the necessary amount of influence to form a limited liability conjuny in purpose.

purpose.

The works may be visited by anyone applying to Mr. John Maries, its Chambers, Deansgate, Manchester, who will also give any information that may quired respecting them.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

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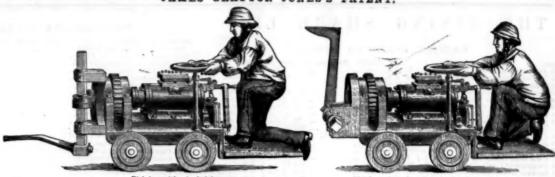
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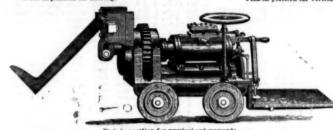
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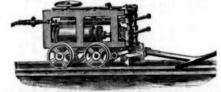
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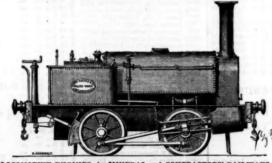
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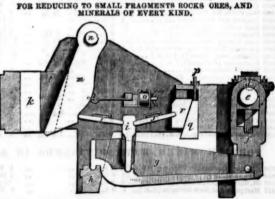
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THE STREET OF STREET

				-,	ALLWAI AND	COMMER	OIAL	GAZETTE.	[APRIL 29, 1865.
THE	MINING		ST		PROGRESSI			Shares. 4000 N.Fhœnix(cop.)Linkinghorn 6400 No. Pool (tin & cop.). Illogan	Paid. Last Pr. But. done
Shares. Mine		IDEND MINES. Last Pr. Business. Dividends Per Bit	and Post		-w-Crib (lead) II. #51		Last Call. Nov. 1864 July, 1864	6400 No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan 700 N. Roskear(cop.), Camborne 6144 North Rosewarne (copper) 2000 No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn	36 15 0 18 16 17
1900 Alderley Edge (c 4000 Bedford United (c 1248 Boscoswell (day	copper), St. Just 6 15 0		6 - Oet. 1864	3200 Bed 500 Bil			Feb. 1865 Dec. 1863 Fully paid.	100 N. MOSECH(cop.), Camborne 6144 North Rosswarne (copper) . 2000 No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn 6000 N. Wh. Basset (cop.,tin) [S.E. 4010 North Wh. Crofty(cop.) [S.E 4000 North Wh. Metal (tin), Breag 6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spines] 4 9 6 4 6% 6% 6 6 6 6
200 Botaliack (tin, ec 1600 Brixbam Hemati	opper),St. Just 91 5 9 te Iron [L. 48] 6 7 6	477 15 0 3	0-May, 1864 0-May, 1864 0-Nov. 1864	5000 Bot 30000 Bro	iol Aar (lead), Holywell 50 lins (lead) 50 leawen (tin), Kenwyn 2 tile Hill (tin) Plympton miow(id.), Minsteriey, Salop i raford Hail (lead), Filnt 57 ra Gwiog (lead), Filnt 57 morne Consols (copper), 18 nborne Consols (copper), 18	10 6 % 16 14	Jan. 1865 Mar. 1865	12288 Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10 ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1200 Bryn Gwyn (lead) 916 Cargoll (silver-io), Mold, [L.] 9 0 0 ead), Newlyn 15 5 7.	32 30 82 10 0 0 0 10	0 ~Jan. 1865 0 ~Mar. 1865 0 ~Mar. 1865	200 Bry 500 Bry 1832 Bry	rnford Hall (lead), Flint 30 rn Gwiog (lead), Flint 1	0 0 19 18 20	Aug. 1863 June, 1864	5465 Pedn-an-drea (tin), Radruth 5000 Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Jus 5000 Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes 512 Penhallow Moor (silver-lead) 6000 Penneit (sil. 4.), Merion. [L. 6000 Pinneit (sil. 4.), Merion. [L. 6000 Prince of Wales (tin), Calstoc 6000 ProsperUni. (tin,p.), JS. Hillas 6000 ProsperUni. (tin,p.), JS. Hillas	6 4 11 6 1% 1% April 2 16 0
2880 Clifford Amalgan 2000 Copper Miners o	nated(cop.), Gwen 20 0 0 f England 25 0 0	312914 3014 34 16 0 0 15 714 per cent.	0-June, 1864 6-April, 1865 -Half-yrly.	1000 Car 4600 Car	mborne Consols (copper). 18 mborne Vean & Wh. Francis 10	10 0 = :: 16 % ::	Mar. 1865 Feb. 1864 Mar. 1865	6000 Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L. 6000 Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron] 2 7 0
867 Cwm Erfin (lead 128 Cwmystwith (lea	i) Cardiganshire [L.] 7 16 0 id), Cardiganshire 60 0 0	1 per cent. 15 18 0 1	-Half-yrly, 0-Mar. 1865 0-Jan. 1865	8000 Car 12000 Car	adon& Phomix Cons. [L.£2 10s.] 1	5 0 ::	Aug. 1862 Dec. 1864 April, 1865	12800 Prince of Wales (tin), Calston 6000 ProsperUni, (tin,cp.,)st. Hills 10166 Radmoor(cop.,tin), Callingte 6000 Roaring Water [L. £3]	ry 7 1 6 3s. 4s
1024 Devon Gt. Con. (858 Doleoath (copper	slllead), Durham399 0 9 cop.), Tavist.*[S.E.] 1 0 0 ;tin), Camborne*128 17 6		0 0-June, 1864 0 0-Mar. 1865 0 0-April 1865	10000 Car 6000 Car	adon&Phumix Cons. [L. £1] 0 adon Cons. (cop.), 8t. Cleer 29 adon Vale (copper) n Camborne (cop.), Cambn. 1 nyorth (tin), 8t. Just yafort [8200 £2½ pd., 16800 £ n Clicen (id.), Flint [L. £5] 1 n Cwm Brwyno (lead)	15 0 134136 134	April, 1865 April, 1865	6000 Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6] 512 Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron.	2 0 0 Asg Asg Oct Oct Fee
614 East Basset (cop. 6144 East Caradon (cop. 800 East Darren (lead	.), Redruth [8.E.]* 29 10 0 pper), St. Cleer [8.E.] 3 14 6 d), Cardiganshire* 32 0 0	201716 1816 126 0 0 1 (1416 14 15 13 2 0 0 10	0-Nov. 1864 0-April, 1865	20000 Car 2500 Cef	yafort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £ n Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	1½ pd.] — ::	Dec. 1864 Mar. 1865 Mar. 1865	512 Estana Hill (tin), Wendron. 5000 Rhafina (lead), Carnary, [L. £] 6000 Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn. 6000 Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3 3998 Rosewarne Consols (copper), 3848 Rosewarne United (cp., tin). 6000 Roskara (conpen), Cambron.] 2 10 0 1%
128 East Pool (tin, or 5000 East Rosewarne 2800 Foxdale (lead) Is	opper), Pool, Illogan 24 8 0 (cop., tin), Gwinear . 3 15 0 sle of Man [L.] 25 0 0	214 9 0 4 6 0	0—June, 1864 0—Feb. 1865	3000 Cef 3000 Cef 3000 Chi	two Minera /lead IT #81 0	14 0 **	Sept. 1864 Jan. 1865 Oct. 1863	3998 Rosewarne Consols (copper). 3848 Rosewarne United (cp., tin) 6000 Rosesar (copper), Camborne	4 11 6. —
5000 Frank Mills (lead 15500 Great Laxey (lead 5908 Great Wh. Vor (t)	d), Christow 3 18 6 d), Isle of Man [L.] . 4 0 0 [n.ep.], Heiston [S.E.] 40 0 0	7 7½ 7¾ 2 0 6 0 0 1 17¼ 17½ 2 1 0 0 10	0—Feb. 1865 0—Mar. 1865	4000 Cla 3072 Cle 5000 Cle	ra Unit., Ponterwyd [L.£3] 2 er's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's 0 veland (iron), [L.£30] 10	1 4 – ::	Jan. 1864	6000 Roskear (copper), Camborne 700 Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne 2000 Scorrier Con. (tin,cp.), St. Agni 800 Scorrier Lon. (tin,cp.), Ed. Agni	10 9 10 0
119 Great Work (tin) 1924 Herodstoot (ld.),	near Liskeard [S.E.] 8 10 0	40 39 41 31 10 0 1 10	0-Aug. 1864 0-Feb. 1865	787 CH 3000 Cto 13000 Coo	ah & Wentworth (tin, cp.) 33 wance Wood (cop.) [L. £5] 3 lartra & Bond[L.][5300.£1pd1	10 0 — 31/4	Aug. 1864 April, 1865 Feb. 1865	20000 Snasfell (lead) Isle of Man [L.] 20000 Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000£1 4096 Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	pd., 5000 5s. pd.]
9000 Mares y-Safn (lead 9000 Marks Valley (co	1) [L] 20 0 0 0 pper), Caradon 4 10 6.	5% 5% 5% 3 0 6 0	0-Oct. 1864 16-April, 1865	50000 Con 6500 Cor 12000 Cor	er's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's o veland (iron), [L. £20] 10 sah & Wentworth (tin, cp.) 38 wance Wood (cop.) [L. £5] 3 lartra & Bond [L.] [5300£1pd., 1 noish Clay and Tin [L.] 1 nubla(tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s.pd., no (copper), Camborne 26 nver and Wh. Abraham [L.] 3 lake (cop.). Tavistock 2	0 0 0 0	Fully paid. Fully paid.	2000 Scorrier Con. (tin.cp.), 8t. Agn 800 Seglenlas, Montgomery [L. &2 20000 Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L.] 20000 Sll. Veln.jst. Winnow [Isl000£1 4096 Sithney Wheal Metal (tin). 12900 Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S. E.], 6000 S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack 512 South Basset (cop.), Gwennap 100 South Bryn Gwiog (lead) 6000 So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	1 3 6 2/4 - 3/8 1/8Jun 1 0 17 6. 4 3 4Dec 1
1800 Minera Mining Co. 20000 Mining Co. of Irel	land (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0.	: 169 18 0 7 6 18 11 7 0 16	0-Mar. 1865 0-Feb. 1865 3-Jan. 1865	861 Crs 30000 Cre 12000 Cre	ne (copper), Camborne 26 nver and Wh. Abraham [L.] 3 lake (cop.), Tayistock 2	17 0 5 3 5 0 0 —			
950 Nanty Mines (lea 6000 New Birch Tor ar	d), Montgomery 20 0 0. nd Vitifer Cons. (tin). 1 6 6.		0-April, 1864 0-June, 1864 6-Oct. 1864	2500 Cro 8000 Cro 1428 Cro	wan Consols (cop.), Crowan 5 wan & Wendron(tin),[L.£1] 0	0 0.: - ::	April, 1864 Oct. 1864 Dec. 1864	6000 South Carn Brea (cop.) 6138 S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb	7 19 0 23. 4sVov. 1 . 3 2 0. 4314 314Aug
200 Parys Mines (cop) 1120 Providence (tin),	per), Anglesey [L.]. 50 0 0. Uny Lelant†[S.E.] 10 6 7.	3 378 378 0 13 0 0 2 135 0 012 10 31 30 32 76 5 0 1 0	6—Feb. 1864 0—Jan. 1865 0—Feb. 1865	6000 Cud 10000 Cwr	dra (cop., tin), St. Austell 4 msymlog (silid.), [L. £5] 2 e (lead), North Stafford. 1 ren (lead) [L.], Cardigan. 7	5 0 ::	July, 1864 May, 1864	\$000 South Darren (ld.) [L. £3\\]\$ \$000 S.Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	8 6 6 —
812 South Caradon (co 4000 St. Day United (ti	op.) St. Cieer* [S.E.] 1 5 0. in), Redruth 14 0 0.	3 27% 33% 018 0 0 0 2 135 0 0 12 10 13 1 30 32 76 5 0 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0—Dec. 1864 0—Mar. 1865 0—Mar. 1864	1000 Dar 672 Din 20000 Dal			Fully paid. Nov. 1864 Dec. 1868	2000 South Gorland (cop.), St. Day 2000 South Grylis (copper) [L. £10]	4 10 0
6000 Tincroft(cop. tin 6000 West Basset (cop),Pool,Illogan [S.E.] 9 0 0. par), Illogan [S.E.] 1 10 0.	. 1416 16 17 16 11 0 0 10 26 9 0 0 6	0-May, 1864 0-Mar. 1865 0-Mar. 1865	1000 Eag 1000 Eas	frwynog (gold) [L.£1] 0 lebrouk (lead) [L.£20] 17 t Basset and Grylls (tin) 2 3ottle Hill (tin), Plympton 0	17 6	June, 1864 Feb. 1865 Mar. 1865	1024 S. Heriand(cop. & tin), Gwill. 1024 S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard. 96 South Kilmorey (lead)	6 2 6. —
256 West Damsel (cop 400 W.Wh. Seton (cop	oper), Gwennap 38 10 0. b.), Camborne [S.E.] 47 10 0.	. 67% 62% 65 4 10 0 0 15 63 10 0 1 0 185 190 429 0 0 4 0	0—Feb. 1865 0—Nov. 1864 0—April, 1865	2000 East 50000 East	Buller (copper) 2 t Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]. 1	0 0 —	Aug. 1864 Mar. 1865 Fully paid.	4000 South Lovell (tin), Wendron 4000 S. Minera (lead) [L. £5]4 96 South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	4 10 0
412 Wheal Basset (cop 412 Wheal Jane (stive 4295 Wheal Kitty (tin)	er-lead), Kea 8 10 0), St. Agnes 6 4 6	. 100 95 100 608 0 0 1 10 . — 15 0 0 0 10 . — 4 414 2 6 6 0 3	0—April, 1865 0—Aug. 1864 0—Fob. 1865	2000 East 50000 E.C.	sottle Hill(Lin), Plympton 0; t Buller (copper) 2; t Cambrian (gold) [L. £1], 1; t Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth 3; t Chiverton (lead) 3; logau(gold), Merio.[L.£1] 0; almouth (sld.), Kenwyn 5; serville (cop.) (Senbyrn 2)	80	Feb. 1863 April, 1865 Mar. 1864	937 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.) Linkin 937 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 5671 South Wheal Leisure (copper).	21 1 4 16
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (10 100 Wheal Mary (tin) 80 Wheal Owles (tin)), Menheniot [B.E.] 8 0 0), Lelant		0-Mar. 1865 0-Mar. 1864 0-May, 1864	6000 E.G	renville (cop.), Camborne 2 tt. Work (tin), Breage [L£5] 4 unnislake& S. Bedfd.(cop.) 7	12 0 43% 3%	April, 1864 Feb. 1865 Mar. 1865	400 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne 794 Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just. 0000 St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	6 12 0
1040 Wh.Trelawny(sil. 7000 Wicklow (copper)	.copper), Camborns . 58 10 0 -id.),Liskeard [S.E.] 5 17 0 [L.], Wicklow 2 10 0	31	0-April, 1865 6-Mar. 1865 0-Oct. 1864	6145 East 6000 East	unnistakes S. Bedra (cop.) 7 t Jane (silld.), Cardinham 2 t Laxey (lead) [L. £3] . 2 (argaret (tin), Uny Lelant 22 olberro(tin)[L.£1][400£lpd.	17 6 214 2 214	ept. 1864 April, 1865 aly, 1864	900 St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.] 900 St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin) 8000 St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 21/6].	15 0 0
[* Dividen	nds paid every two months.	† Dividends paid every three months.)		8000 E.P. 3986 E. P	largaret (tin), Uny Leiant 22 biberro(tin)[L.£1][4000£1pd. rovidence (tin), Uny Lei. 4	10 0	Feb. 1865 Nov. 1864 Dec. 1864	6000 St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1] 640 Stamp Office (lead), Mold 7000 Stiperstones (ld.), Salop [L.£10]	1 0 0 Jes. in
BRITISH	MINES WITH DI	VIDENDS IN ABEYAN	CE.	5610 East 256 East	rovidence (tin), Uny Lei. 4 Snaefell (lead) [L. £3] . 2 Seton (cop.), Camborne. 0 Tolgus (copper), Redruth 90 reskerby (cop.), Redruth. 10	10 0	Fov. 1864 Dec. 1863 Fov. 1864	4096 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.) 6136 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.) 6136 S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb 2288 Sou. Creaver (cop.). 6208 S. Creaver (cop.). 6000 S. Dolcoath & CarnarthenCon. 6000 S. Poxdale(id.) I. of Man [L. £34] 6000 S. Dolcoath & CarnarthenCon. 6000 S. Foxdale(id.) I. of Man [L. £5] 6000 South Gorland (cop.), St. Day 6000 South Gorland (cop.), St. Day 6000 South Grylis (coper) [L. £10] 6000 So. Herland(cop. & tin), Gwinn. 6000 S. Minera (lead) Liskeard. 96 South Kilmorey (lead) 6000 S. Minera (lead) [L. £54] 6000 S. Minera (lead) [L. £54] 6000 St. Day 6000 St. Only Cop.), Lingkin. 6000 St. Wh. Scotn(cop.), Camborne 794 Spearne Cons (tin), St. Just, 6000 St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. £1] 6000 St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. £2] 6000 St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. £3] 6000 Tolcarner (cop.), Camborne. 6000 Tolcarner (cop.), Camborne. 6000 Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	35 15 6 13131/141/4Mar. 18 1 2 0
3000 Chiverton (lead), 256 Condurrow (cop.,	Perranzabulce [S.E.] 6 0 0. tin), Camborne 76 10 0.		0-Mar. 1862 0-June, 1857	9600 East 1190 E.W	Wheal Abraham (copper). 0 heal Agar (cop.),8t.Cleer 12	5 0 = :: 224 17 0 = :: ::5	Dec. 1864 lug. 1864 an. 1865	6000 Tolyaden (cop.), Candon of 6000 Tolyaden (copper), Maraxion 6000 Torr Wood, (cop.), Bridestowe 6000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth. 1024 Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant. 601 Tresavean and Trethurrap	7 18 8 % 1%
1024 Copper Hill (copper 1055 Craddock Moor (co	er), Redruth 12 0 0. opper), St. Cleer 8 0 0.		O-May, 1862 -Sept. 1862 O-July, 1862	2048 East 4000 E. W	Wheal Abraham (copper). 0 heal Agar (cop.),8t.Cleer 12 Vheal Ellen(cop.)8t.Agas 3 Wheal Grylls (th, cop.) 2 h. Russell, Tavis.[S.E.]. 10	15 0 — 2 3J 3 0 3% 4% 5	Dec. 1864 an. 1865 Iar. 1865	1024 Treserom (tin), Uny Leiant. 501 Tresevean and Trethurrap 3105 Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons. 4600 Trevenen and Tremenheere.	14 10 0 4 April, in
12800 Drake Walls (tin, 8000 Dymgwm (lead),	copper), Calstock . 2 1 0 Wales 12 6 6	14s. 16s 0 18 0 0 1 0 17 6 0 2	6—Feb. 1859 6—May, 1863 6—Jan. 1863		Wheal Vor (tin and cop.) 5 felin (lead), [L. £2] 1 or Und. (tin), Cardingham 0		Dec. 1864	4600 Trevenen and Tremenheere. 6000 Trevesa and Brea [L. £2] 4096 Treweatha (silld.), Menhen.	7 4 6 —
6000 Great Bouth Tolga	(copper), Redrath 0 14 6	2 1% 2 7 18 6 0 5		6000 Fort	e Hill Wood Cons., Buckl. 1	5 6 — ::	pril, 1864	1048 Treworlis (tin), Wendron	7 10 1 Mar. 16
160 Levant (copper, tir 640 Mount Pleasant ()	ers'Adit) (copper) 0 2 0 n), St. Just 2 10 0 ead), Mold 4 0 0 tshire 0 0 8 St. Blazey [S.E.] 1 3 6 Agnes 15 0 0	0 3 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 1091 0 0 8 0 18 18 1 0 7 0 10 4 0 0	6—Mar. 1862 0—May, 1860 6—Aug. 1862	4096 Garl 4000 Gaw 6000 Gen.	don, Morvan tiona Untal. (tin), Wendron ton (copper), Tavistock 2 Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) 4 gowCaradomCon. (cp.) [L.] 1 juhln (cop., tin), Crowan 0 nan (allver-lead) 12 tional (copper), St. Cleer 12 tional (copper), St. Cleer 12 tional (copper), St. Cleer 12 to (silver-lead), Cardigan 14 to Estanto, Cop.), St. Leer 15 to Estanto, Cop.), St. Leer 12 to Evon and Bedford [L.]. 2 ast. Lovell (tin), Heiston 1 t North Downs (copper) 4 t Lavey(I.of Man) [L. 2] 0 tatallack (silid., blende) 2 t Tregune Consols (cop.) 0 t West Chiverton (siliead) 13 t Wheat Chiverton (siliead) 13 t Wheat Baddern (tin) 7 t Wheat Baddern (tin) 7 t Wheat Baddern (tin) 7 t Whoal Baddern (tin) 7	14 6 – % ¼ N	an. 1865 Iar. 1865	2500 Trimley Hail (1250 & I pu., 124 000 Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron 2000 Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.) 2400 Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. & I] 2000 Walsham & Poldieo (tin) [L.] 2000 Walsham & Poldieo (tin) [L.] 2000 Wentnor [L. & 2½] (lead) 2000 Wentworth Consols (lead) 2000 West Gold, Dolgelly [L.] 2000 West Beam (tin) [L.] 2000 West Clogau (gold), Merioneth 1000 West Clogau (gold), Merioneth 1000 West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0 — 0 17 0 —
9400 Orsedd (lead), File 9400 Par Consols (cop.), 1772 Polberro (tin), St.	St. Blazey [S.E.]. 1 3 6 Agnes 15 0 0		8—Mar. 1862 8—Mar. 1863 0—Nov. 1863	30000 Glas 1024 Godo 5700 Gogi	gowCaradonCon.(ep.)[L.] 1 hiphin (cop., tin), Crowan 0 nan (silver-lead) 12	5 0 —	ully paid. 1 et. 1864 pril, 1864	0000 Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.] 4000 Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead) 8000 Wentworth Consols (lead)	1 0 0 —
6000 Rosewall Hill and 6000 Bouth Exmouth (le	Agnes		0-July, 1863 6-June, 1863 0-Dec. 1862	2000 Gold 6144 Gons 2000 Goor	h Hill (lead), Flintshire 1 mena (copper), St. Cleer. 4 1 zion (copper), St. Neot 1	7 5 1½ 2 A 17 6 D	eb. 1865 6 pril, 1865 2 ec. 1864 4	0000 Weish Gold, Dolgelly [L.] 0000 West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0 — ½ % Pully mit 1 0 0 —
496 S. Wh. Frances (co 380 Spearne Moor (tin), Hedruth 8 0 0 pp.), Illogan [S.E.] 18 18 9 , copper), St. Just 32 17 9	20 17 18 74 10 0 1 0 370 18 6 1 0 9 15 0 1 0	0-May, 1863 0-Nov. 1863 0-June, 1862	3000 Goth 486 Gran 4100 Grea	ic (silver-lead), Cardigan. 1 ab. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.] 65 t Brigan (cop.), Redruth. 6	0 0 — 0 0 — 14 0 —	ar. 1865	1918 W Condurrow(tin.cop.), Cam.	9 8 11 De 10
572 Trelyon Consols (t 1000 Trumpet Consols (4200 Vigra and Clogan (tin), St. Ives 14 10 0 tin), near Helston 11 10 0 (copper) [L. £5] 5 0 0	21 23 6 2 6 1 10	0—Sept. 1860 0—Mar. 1862 0—Mar. 1864	4096 Grea 10000 Grea 8000 Gt. F	t Caradon (cop.), St. Ive. 9 1 t Devon and Bedford [L.]. 2 Sast Lovell (tin), Heiston 1	18 0 — 2 6 — 0 0 —	prii, 1865 nn. 1865	1000 W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnos 1000 W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton 1000 West Nanty (lead) [L.]	0 4 0
1024 Wendron Consols 60 West Burton Gill 1024 West Caradon (cop	(tin), Wendron 20 18 10. (lead), Yorkshire 80 0 0 o.), Liskeard [S.E.]. 10 0 0	84 84 94 - 101 1 3 0 10	Jan. 1861 June, 1861 O-Oct. 1862	5000 Grea 12500 Gt. N 6000 Gt. R	t North Downs (copper). 4 o.Laxey(I.of Man) [L.£1] 0 1 stallack (sil.ald., blende) 2	3 0 3½3% 3%Ja 10 0 —Fo	n. 1865 eb. 1865 pril, 1864	0000 West Par Con. (cp.)St. Blazey 0000 W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon 1	2 17 0 —Aug. 186 14 2 6 —April, 186 14 0 0 —Dec. 188
1000 Wheal Basset and of 1024 Wheal Friendship 1024 Wheal Kitty (tin),	Grylls (tin) 7 0 0 (copper), Devon 20 0 0 Uny Lelant [8.E.] 8 0 6		0—Oct. 1863 0—Feb. 1861 1—Jaiv. 1864	6000 Great 52000 Great 3000 Great	t B. Chiverton (sillead). 0 1 t Tregune Consols (cop.). 0 t West Chiverton (lead). 1	1 0 — 5 0 — 0 0 —	ne, 1864	056 WestStray Park(cop.), Camb. 512 West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	10 6 6 —
896 Wheal Margaret (ti 2044 Wheal Tremayne (6400 West Fowey Consc	in), Uny Lelant 13 17 6., (tin), Gwinear 6 11 3., ols (tin and copper). 7 10 0 Company [L. 10s.]. 0 5 6	4	_May 1969	1798 Ct. W	The Fortune (tin) Broage 21 1	2 0 8 314 4M	n. 1865 ar. 1885	1017 West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.) 1000 West Wh. Kitty(tin), St. Agnes	3 19 6 —Jai 18 0 7 0 —Aug. 18 1 5 0 —Jaiv. 18
8000 Wharfedale Mining	FOREIGN DIVI		3-Jan, 1864	3072 Gt. V 10000 Gt. V 2500 Grit	Vh. Grylls (tin, copper) 1 Vh. Metal, Breage[L. £2] 1 and Stapeley (lead),[L.] 10 s Wheal Florence (tin) 1 lyr Park Con., Llanrwst 1	5 6 — 2 2½ A	pril, 1865	1500 W. Great Work (tin), Germoe 1000 W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe 1000 W. Marla & Fortesoue, Lamerton 1000 West Nanty (lead) [L.] 1000 West Par Con. (op.) St. Blassey 1000 West Par Con. (op.) St. Blassey 1000 West Bar p Tor (op.), Garadon 1066 West Shar p Tor (op.), Rilliston, 1012 West Tolgus (op.), Redruth. 1512 West Tolgus (op.), Redruth. 1512 West Tolgus (op.), Redruth. 1512 West Wh. Frances (op.), Illo. 1017 West Wh. Extry (tin), St. Agnes 1000 West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 1000 West Wheal Jane (tin), Sc. 1000 West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston 1000 Whoal Agar (opper), Illogan 1700 Wh. Arthur (op.), Calsteck. 1266 Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.] 1300 Wh. Arthur (op.), Calsteck. 1267 Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.] 1300 Wh. Arthur (op.), Sc. Iwes.	1 10 0 —
20000 Australian (cop.)	,8. Australia [8.E.] 7 76	0 100 10 0 1	Dec. 1883	4000 Gryll 6068 Gwyd 6000 Halle	s Wheal Florence (tin) 1 lyr Park Con., Lianrwst 1 nbeagle (copper) 1 1	9 3	ar. 1865 ar. 1865	256 Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.] 3000 Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives.	4 15 6
15000 Central American 15000 Cape Copper Mini 12000 Cobre Copper Co.	0,8. Australia [S.E.] 7 7 6. .), South Australia. 5 0 0. (silver) [L.] 5 0 0. ing [L.£10] [S.E.] 7 0 0. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40 0 0. il Bey[L.£1] [S.E.] 0 12 6. ralian 5 0 0. calcutta [L.] 10 0 0. sain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0. calcutta [L.] 10 0 0. sain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0. calcutta [L.] 2 0 0. sain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0. calcutta [L.] 2 0 0. calcutta [S.E.] 3 0 0. ca	101/4 10 101/4 0 15 0 0 5 6 28 101 0 0 1 0 5	0-Dec. 1868 0-Sept. 1864	5000 Hava 7219 Haw	lyr Park Con., Llanrwst 1 nbeagle (copper) 1 1 1 rood (ld.), Durham[L.£1] 0 n (ld.), Cardigan [L.£5] 4 moor (tin,cop.) Calstock 3 Grove(silld.) [L.£1] Filnt 0 re (lead) Eint [L.£5]	5 0 — % Se 5 0 — Ju	pt. 1864 dy, 1864 c. 1864	286 Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.,] 3 000 Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives. 900 Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan. 1 900 Wheal Crobor (cop.), Tavistock 900 Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan. 144 Wh.Damsel (op.,tin), Gwennap 908 Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock. 894 Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.) 1 900 Wh. Emma(cp) Buckfastleigh 924 Wh. Exmouth (id.), Chrisow. 900 Wh.Gramoth (id.), Chrisow. 900 Wh.Gramville (coppor) [S.E.], 1	1 15 6 41s 39s. 41s Feb. 18 1 9 6 — Oct. 18 2 15 0 —
100000 Don Pedro No. De 70000 English and Aust 15000 East Indian Coal	ralian 5 0 0 Calcutta [L.] 10 0 0	28 26 28 101 0 0 1 0 0 34 36 36 0 0 9 0 0 1 1 12 0 0 2 0	Dec. 1863 -Aug. 1864	5000 Hazel 5000 Hend 6000 Hings	Grove(slild.)[L.£1]Flint 0 re (lead), Flint [L.£5] 4 ston Down (cop.)[8,E.] 5 10	0 0 0 6 3%3% 3%De	oril, 1865 c. 1863	096 Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock. 894 Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.) 1 000 Wh. Emma(cp) Buckfastleigh	8 17 6 — "April, iši 3 10 0 — "April, iši 3 10 0 — "April, iši
25000 Fortuna (lead), 8; 25000 Gen. Mining Assoc 65000 Kapunda Mining C	pain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0 c., Nova Scotia [S.E.] 20 0 0 c., Australia [S.E.] 1 0 0	34. 3 34. 0 14 4. 0 3 (22 21 23 21 10 0. 1 0 1 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	June, 1864 June, 1864	5000 Illoga 5000 Kelly 6000 Kesw	Bray (Id.), Callington. 5 ick (lead), Portinscale . 5	6 6 —M	r. 1865 r. 1862	024 Wh. Exmouth (id.), Chrisow 000 When! Falmouth & Sperries . 000 Wh.Grenville (copper) [S.E.] 024 Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	7 0 0 — 8 17 0 4 3% 3% Fab. 18
15000 Linares (lead), Spi 16000 Lusitanian (Portu 9275 New Wildberg (con	atn [L.] [S.E.] 3 0 0 gal) [S.E.] 2 0 0 pper) 2 0 0	24 1% 2% 11 6 4 0 8 0	-Jan. 1865 -Jan. 1865 -Aug. 1864	8000 Lady 4500 Laniv	orey (lead)	6 % % %Ap	ril, 1865 b. 1865	024 Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth. 120 Wh.Harriett(cop.), Camborne 000 Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	1 0
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20000 Victoria (London) 20000 West Canada Min 45000 Yudanamutana (co	Mining Co. [L.] 1 0 0., ing Company [L.] 1 0 0., op.), S.A. [L.] [S.E.] 3 0 0	0 7 0 0 8 - 0 17 0 0 8 - 0 17 0 0 8 - 0 5 0 0 8	—Jan. 1865 —Dec. 1864 —Aug. 1863	1480 Maud 3000 Miner	nn (copper), Lostwithiel 4 yn (lead), Flint 4 aWesternBoundary[L.£1] 0	6 —	ne, 1864 pt. 1868	000 Wh. Norris (tin,cp.),St. Cleer of the Color of the Co	7 16 0
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BUILDINGS, prices :- 100 Hilogan, 11 Grack :- 100 Hilogan, 11 Grack :- 100 Hilogan, 12 Grack :- 100 Hilogan, 12 Grack :- 100 Hilogan, 12 Weish Gold, 14s.; 6 Grack, 15s.; 100 Don Ped Gold, 15s.; 30 Tolvad Baup; 30 Tolvad Baup; 30 Tolvad Baup; 30 Tolvad Baup; 30 Hilogan Hilogan :- 100 Hilogan Hilogan :- 100 Hilogan Hilogan :- 100